THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

Address of Elizabeth Cady Stanton in Behalf of the American Equal Rights Association to the Legislature of the State of New York.

ALBANY, January 23.—This afternoon the Assembly Chamber was crowded with ladies and Gentlemen of the Judiciary:—I appear before gentlemen, to hear Mrs. Stanton's and Miss Anthony's appeal to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and Assembly. Mrs. Stanton read her address in a clear and effective tone, and many passages were applauded. The following are the main portions of Mrs. Stanton's address:—

you at this time to urge on you the justice of securing to all the people of the State the right to vote for delegates to the coming Constitutional Convention. The discussion of this right involves the consideration of the whole question of suffrage, and especially those sections of your Constitution which interpose insurmountable qualifications to its exercise. As representatives of the people, your right to regulate all that pertains to the coming Constitutional Convention is absolute. It is for you to say when and where this Convention shall be held, how many delegates shall be chosen, and what classes shall be represented. This is your right. The actions of the Legislatures of 1801 and 1821 furnish you a precedent for extending to distranchised classes the right to vote for delegates to a Constitutional Convention. Before those Conventions were called the right of suffrage was restricted to every male inhabitant who possessed a freehold to the value of £20, or rented a tenement at the yearly value of 40 shillings, and had been rated and actually paid taxes to the State; and yet the Legislatures of those years passed laws setting aside all property limitations, and providing that all men, black and white, rich and poor, should vote for delegates to said Conventions. See Session Laws of 1801, page 100, chapter 69, section 2; also, those of 1821, page 83, act 90, sections 1 and 6. The Constitutional Convention of Rhode Island in 1842 affords another precedent of the power of the Legislature to extend the suffrage to distranchised classes. The distranchisement of any class of citizens is in express violation of the spirit of our own Constitution, which says, Article I, section 1:—"No member of this State shall be disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land and the judgment of his peers." Now women, and negroes not worth $250, however weak and insignificant, are surely "members of the State." "The law of the land" is equality. The question of disfranchisement has never been submitted to the judgment of their peers. A peer is an equal. The "white male citizen" who so pompously parades himself in all our codes and constitutions does not recognize women and negroes as his equals, therefore his judgment in their case amounts to nothing; and women and negroes, constituting three-fifths of the people of the State, do not recognize this "white male" minority as their rightful rulers. On our republican theory that the majority governs, women and negroes must have a voice in the Government of the State; and being taxed "should be represented. "White males" are the nobility of this country. They are the privileged order, who have legislated as unjustly for women and negroes as have the nobles of England for their disfranchised classes. The existence of the English House of Commons is a strong fact to prove that one class cannot legislate for another. Perhaps it may be necessary, in this transition period of our civilization, to create a Lower House for women and negroes, lest the dreadful example of Massachusetts should be repeated here, and black men take their places beside our Dutch nobility in the councils of the State. If the history of England has proved that white men of different grades cannot legislate with justice for one another, how can you, honorable gentlemen, legislate for women and negroes, whom, by your customs, creeds and codes, and common consent, are placed under the ban of inferiority? If you dislike this view of the case, and claim that woman is your superior, and therefore you place her above all troublesome legislation, to shield her by your protecting care from the rough winds of life, I have simply to say your statute books are a sad commentary on this position. Your laws degrade, rather than free: your system of taxation is alike ungenerous and unjust. In demanding suffrage for the black man of the South, the dominant party recognizes the fact that, as a freedman, he is no longer a part of the family, therefore his master is no longer his representative; and as he will now be liable to taxation, he must also have representation. Woman, on the contrary, has never been such a part of the family as to escape taxation. Although there has been no formal proclamation giving her an individual existence, unmarried women have always had the right to property and wages, to make contracts, and to do business in their own name. And even married women, by recent legislation in this State, have been secured in some civil rights; at least as well secured as those classes can be who do not hold the ballot in their own hands. Woman now holds a vast amount of property in the country, and pays her full proportion of taxes, revenue included; on what principle, then, do you deny her representation? If you say women are "virtually represented" by the men of their household, I give you Senator Sumner's denial in his great speech on Equal Rights in the Thirty-ninth Congress. Quoting from James Otis, he says:—"No such phrase as virtual representation was known in law or constitution. It is altogether a subtlety and illusion, wholly unfounded and absurd. We must not be cheated by any such phantom or any other fiction of law or politics, or any monkish trick of deceit or hypocrisy." In regard to taxation without representation, Lord Coke says:—"The supreme power cannot take from any man any part of his property without his consent in person or by representation. Taxes are not to be laid on the people (are not women and negroes people?) without their consent in person or by representation. The very act of taxing those who are not represented appears to me to deprive them of one of their most essential rights as freemen, and if continued seems to be in effect an entire disfranchisement of every civil right. For what one civil right is worth a rush after a man's property is subject to be taken from him without his consent?" In view of such opinions, is it too much to ask the men of New York either to enfranchise women or wealth and education, or else release them from taxation? If we cannot be represented as individuals we should not be taxed as individuals. If the "white male" will do all the voting, let him pay all the taxes. There is no logic so powerful in opening the eyes of men to their real interests as a direct appeal to their pockets. Such a release from taxation can be supported, too, by your own Constitution. In article 2, section 1, you say, "And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid," referring to the $250 qualification. Now, a poor widow who owns a lot worth $100 or less is taxed. Why this partiality to the black man? He may live in the quiet possession of $249 worth of property, and not be taxed a cent. Is it on the ground of color or sex that the black man finds greater favor in the eyes of the law than the daughters of the State? In order fully to understand this partiality, I have inquired into your practice with regard to colored women. I find that in Seneca Falls there lives a highly estimable colored woman by the name of Abby Gomore. She owns property to the amount of $1000. It consists of village lots. She now pays, and always has paid, from the time she invested her first $100, the same taxes that any other citizen paid, just in proportion to the value of her property, or as it is assessed. After excluding women and "men of color," not worth $250, from representation, your Constitution tells us what other persons are excluded from the right of suffrage. Article 2, section 2:—"Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery, or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and for depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election." How humiliating! for respectable, law-abiding women and "men of color" to be thrust outside the pale of political consideration with those convicted of bribery, larceny, and infamous crimes, and worse than all, with those who bet on elections; for how lost to all sense of honor must that "white male citizen" be who publicly violates a wise law to which he has himself given an intelligent consent! We are ashamed, honored sirs, of our company. The Mahommedan forbids a fool, a madman, or a woman to call the hour for prayers. If it were not for the individual classification we might hope it was tenderness rather than contempt that moved the Mahommedan to excuse woman from so severe a duty. But for the ballot, which falls like a flake of snow upon the sod, we can find no such excuse for New York legislators. Article 2, section 3, should be read and considered by the women of the State, as it gives them a glimpse of the modes of life and surroundings of some of the privileged classes of "white male citizens" who may go to the polls. "For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in navigating the waters of the State, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison." What an unspeakable privilege to have that precious jewel—the human soul—in a setting of white manhood, that thus it can pass through the prison, the asylum, the almshouse, the muddy waters of the Erie Canal, and come forth undimmed to appear at the ballot-box at the earliest opportunity, there to bury its crimes, its poverty, its moral and physical deformities, all beneath the rights, privileges, and immunities of a citizen of the State. Just imagine the motley crew from the 10,000 dens of poverty and vice in our large cities, limping, raving, cringing, staggering up to the polls, while the loyal mothers of a million soldiers, whose bones lay bleaching on every Southern plain, stand outside, sad and silent witnesses of this wholesale desecration of republican institutions. When you say it would degrade woman to go to the polls, do you not made a sad confession of your irreligious mode of observing that most sacred right of citizenship? In asking you, honorable gentlemen, to extend suffrage to woman, we do not press on you the risk and responsibility of a new step, but simply to try a measure that has already proved wise and safe the world over. So long as political power was absolute and hereditary, woman shared it with man by birth. In Hungary, and some provinces of France and Germany, women, holding this inherited right, confer their right of franchise on their husbands. In 1858, in the old town of Upsal, the authorities granted suffrage to fifty women holding real estate, and to thirty-one doing business in their own name. The representative their votes elected was to sit in the House of Burgesses.

In Ireland the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, restored to women in 1864 the old right of voting for Town Commissioners. In 1864, too, the Government of Moravia decided that all women who are tax-payers had the right to vote. In Canada, in 1850, an electoral privilege was conferred on women, in the hope that the Protestant might balance the Roman Catholic power in the school system. "I lived," says a friend of mine, "where I saw this right exercised for four years by female property-holders, and never heard the most cultivated man, even Lord Elgin, object to its results." Women vote in Austria, Australia, Holland, and Sweden on property qualifications. There is a bill before the British Parliament, presented by John Stuart Mill, asking for household suffrage, accompanied by a petition from 11,000 of the best educated women in England. Would you be willing to admit, gentlemen, that women know less, have less virtue, less pride and dignity of character, under republican institutions, than in the despotisms and monarchies of the Old World? Your codes and Constitutions savor of such an opinion. Fortunately, history furnishes a few saving facts even under our republican institutions. From a recent examination by Lucy Stone of the archives of the State of New Jersey, we learn that, owing to a liberal Quaker influence, women and negroes exercised the right of suffrage in that State thirty-one years—from 1775 to 1807—when "white males" amended the Constitution, and arbitrarily assumed the reins of government. This act of injustice is sufficient to account for the moral darkness that seems to have settled down upon that unhappy State. During the dynasty of women and negroes, does history record any social revolution peculiar to that period? Because women voted there was the institution of marriage annulled, the sanctity of home invaded, cradles annihilated, and the stockings, like Governor Marcy's pantaloons, mended by the State? Did the men of that period become mere satellites of the dinner-pot, the wash-tub, or the spinning-wheel? No! Life went on as smoothly in New Jersey as in any other State in the Union. And the fact that women did not vote there created so slight a ripple on the popular wave, and made so ordinary a page in history, that probably nine-tenths of the people of this country never heard of its existence until recent discussions in the United States Senate brought out the facts of the case. In Kansas, women vote for school officers, and are themselves eligible to the office of trustee. There is a resolution now before the Legislature of Ohio to strike the words "white male" from the Constitution of that State. The Hon. Mr. Noell, of Missouri, has presented a bill in the House of Representatives to extend suffrage to the women of the District of Columbia. * *

* * As to the property and education, there are some plausible arguments in favor of such qualifications, but they are all alike unsatisfactory, illogical, and unjust. A limited suffrage creates a privileged class, and is based on the false idea that Government is the natural arbiter of its citizens, while in fact it is the creature of their will. In the old days of the Colonies, when the property qualification was £5, that being just the price of a jackass, Benjamin Franklin facetiously asked, "If a man must own a donkey in order to vote, who does the voting, the man or the donkey?" If reading and money-making were a sure guage of character, if intelligence and virtue were twin sisters, these qualifications might do; but such is not the case. In our late war black men were loyal, generous, and heroic without the alphabet or multiplication table, while men of wealth, educated by the nation, graduates of West Point, were false to their country and traitors to their flag. There was a time in England's history when the House of Lords even could neither read or write. Before the art of printing were all men fools? Were the apostles and martyrs worth $250? If a man cannot read, give him the ballot, it is a schoolmaster; if he does not own a dollar, give him the ballot, it is the key to wealth and power. I have called your attention, gentlemen, to some of the flaws in your Constitution, that you may see that there is more important work to be done in the coming Constitutional Convention than any to which Governor Fenton has referred in his message. I would also call your attention to the fact that while his Excellency suggests the number of delegates at large to be chosen by the two political parties, he makes no provision for the representation of women and "men of color" not worth $250. I would, therefore, suggest to your honorable body that you provide for the election of an equal number of delegates at large from the disfranchised classes. But a response to our present demand does not legitimately thrust on you the final consideration of the whole broad question of suffrage, on which many of you may be unprepared to give an opinion. The simple point we now press is this:—That in a revision of our Constitution, when the State is, as it were, resolved into its original elements, all the people should be represented in the Convention which is to enact the fundamental laws by which they are to be governed the next twenty years. Women and negroes, being five-eighths of the people, are a majority; and, according to our Republican theory, are the rightful rulers of the nation. In this view of the case, honorable gentlemen, is it not a very unpretending demand we make, that we may vote once in twenty years in amending our State Constitution? But, say you, the majority of women do not make the demand. Grant it. What then? When you established free schools, did you first ask the urchins of the State whether they were in favor of being transplanted from the street to the school-house? When you legislated on the temperance question, did you go to rumsellers and drunkards, and ask if a majority of them were in favor of the Excise law? When you proclaimed emancipation, did you go to slaveholders, and ask if a majority of them were in favor of freeing their slaves! When you ring the changes on "negro suffrage" from Maine to California, have you proof positive that a majority of the freedmen demand the ballot? On the contrary, knowing that the very existence of republican institutions depends on the virtue, education, and equality of the people, did you not, as wise statesmen, legislate in all these cases for the highest good of the individual and the nation? We ask that the same far-seeing wisdom may guide your decision on the question before you. Remember the gay and fashionable throng who whisper in the ears of statesmen, judges, lawyers, merchants, "We have all the rights we want," are but the mummies of civilization, to be galvanized into life only by earthquakes and revolutions. Would you know what is in the soul of woman ask not the wives and daughters of merchant princes, but the creators of wealth—those who earn their bread by honest toil—those who, by a turn in the wheel of fortune, stand face to face with the stern realities of life.

THE VALPARAISO HORROR.

Movements of the Murderer After the Tragedy.

The Chicago *Republican* has the following relative to the late terrible affair at Valparaiso, Indiana:—

From all that can be ascertained, it would appear that, after having accomplished his horrible work, Page struck out across the country towards the village of Wheeler, a station on the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, distant two miles from the scene of the massacre, and six miles from Valparaiso. There can be no doubt it was he who was seen by a sleighing party returning from a dance at Hobart.

Arriving at Wheeler, the wandering scoundrel got on board a Western-bound freight train, and, after a wearisome ride of several hours' duration, about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning arrived at Chicago.

Taking a hack at the depot, Page ordered the driver to take him to the City Hotel, corner of State and Lake streets. There can be no doubt but that up to this time the fiend supposed every trace of his crime had been destroyed, otherwise he would not have boldly gone to the desk and registered himself as he did, to wit:—"Chauncey F. Page, Dyer Station, Ill." He was shown to a room, and during the rest of the day remained very quiet, seldom quitting his apartment, except when he came down to his meals. Nothing strange or remarkable was noted by the proprietor or guests of the hotel in the demeanor of Page during Wednesday.

On Thursday, after having eaten a hearty breakfast, Page went into the reading-room of the hotel, and taking up a copy of Wednesday's *Republican*, containing an account of the murder, glanced leisurely over the sheet; then clenching the paper in his fingers, returned to the office. Going to the counter, Page requested the clerk to make out his bill, and when it was handed him, he, without examining it, stated that he guessed there was some mistake, as he had come on Tuesday, instead of Wednesday. As it to prove his assertion, he turned back the leaves of the register to Tuesday's entries, and, taking up a pen, registered himself among the names of those who had arrived that day. Then paying for Tuesday's accommodations, Page left the hotel without his overcoat, although the weather was bitter cold.

It was about 10 o'clock in the forenoon when Deputy Superintendent Nelson, while sitting in the office at the Central Station, saw Page crossing La Salle street from the Chamber of Commerce. A moment later and he was at the murderer's side. When Mr. Nelson spoke, Page said:—"I have come to give myself up, because I am innocent." Jack replied that it was all right to do so, and, without informing any one connected with the Station about the matter, conducted the prisoner to the cell in the basement, and locked him up.

When Page ascertained that he was to be taken back to Valparaiso, he became very much excited, and begged piteously of Mr. Nelson to be either locked up in the Cook county jail, or else to be conveyed to Laporte, Ind., averring that his life would certainly be taken by the infuriated citizens of Valparaiso the moment he reached that town.

On the way down to the depot the murderer begged Mr. Nelson to tell the Sheriff of Porter county that he (Page) voluntarily gave himself up. His conduct on the cars was very submissive. He would not talk with his conductor on the subject of his crime; but when Nelson remarked:—"Page, the evidence of Miss Ludolph will go hard against you," he replied, "That's so," and again sank back into his seat and was silent. About twelve o'clock in the night Page seemed to drop off into a quiet slumber, which lasted for about fifteen minutes. Then, suddenly, as if he had been dreaming something horrible, the poor wretch started out of his sleep, and with a startled air burst into a flood of tears. He begged and prayed that he might not be taken back to Valparaiso, as he would sooner be detained in the Chicago jail.

The train with Page on board reached Valparaiso at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. At the depot Mr. Nelson was met by Detective Moore and the city marshal, who had been awaiting him with a fast horse and cutter. It had been determined that in case the citizens of Valparaiso had heard of the coming of the prisoner, to place him in the cutter and drive to Laporte, distant twenty-two miles. This, however, was not necessary, and the prisoner, accompanied by his escort, was conveyed to the county jail, and there incarcerated.

When it became noised about that Page had been captured, and was a prisoner in the jail, the people of Valparaiso gathered about the streets, and in the stores and groceries, to discuss the best method to be pursued in the disposal of the murderer. The majority seemed to think he should be immediately taken out and hanged, but, up to the hour when Superintendent Nelson left, nothing rash had been done, though the excitement was very great. The prisoner was subsequently taken to Laporte.

—The dedicatory ceremonies of the new Masonic Hall, on Broad street, Richmond, Va., took place on Thursday last. They were performed by St. John's Lodge, No. 36, assisted by the brethren of the other lodges in the city. The Lodge met at the Hall on Marshall street, and marched in procession to the new building, where the ceremonies took place.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The President's New Scheme—Amnesty and Universal Suffrage, Etc.

From the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Early in November last I informed you that leading politicians of the North and South—Republicans, Democrats, and ex-Rebels alike—had been in conference upon a plan whereby, should it be adopted, it was believed the unfortunate differences between the North and South, and between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, would be satisfactorily adjusted; and I also informed you that these gentlemen were urging the President to adopt this scheme and recommend it to the favorable consideration of the South.

Suffrage and amnesty formed the basis of that proposition. Mr. Johnson gave to the suggestions of these patriotic gentlemen the most careful and sincere consideration, and was at once favorably impressed with them. But inasmuch as the amendment to the Constitution was then before the people, and its adoption or rejection undecided, the President deemed it impolitic, if not altogether improper, to present the matter to the country, believing as he does, and he has acted upon this belief, the assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, that the Southern people should decide upon the proposed Amendment without let or hindrance from the Executive.

The time has arrived when it may be safely assumed that the Constitutional amendment will fail to receive the approval of any one of the Southern States, and upon this assumption Mr. Johnson is considering the propriety of giving his approval to the main features of the scheme first above mentioned, and of recommending its adoption by the Southern States, in deference to the demand of the people of the North, and in which Southern representative men who have been heard upon the subject acquiesce. The President thinks that the negro population of the South should have such safeguards thrown about them as to secure to them the permanent enjoyment of their freedom and of all civil rights.

The negro, armed with the ballot, can as well protect himself as any other citizen. As Mr. Johnson interprets the Constitution, he does not discover any power in the general Government to legislate upon the subject of suffrage in the States. In whom rests the exclusive control of the matter? Some of the Northern States, Massachusetts and New York, for example, have given the ballot to the negro.

In one of them is an educational, in the other a property qualification, and it is asked why may not South Carolina, for instance, be placed upon the same footing with Massachusetts, as to those who shall hereafter be admitted to the elective franchise, and why may not the loyal representatives of the former be admitted to Congress upon the same footing as the representatives of the latter? Working out this plan in a practical form, let the people of the State of South Carolina so amend their Constitution and laws as to extend the elective franchise so far as Massachusetts has done.

As an incentive to this reform the President intimates his readiness to issue a proclamation of amnesty to all the people of South Carolina who may have approved the movement. This reform accomplished, the people of that State elect loyal Representatives to Congress, blacks voting with whites as indicated above. It would then rest with Congress to determine whether these Representatives should be admitted. I have good reason for saying that this plan for adjusting the existing difficulties in the way of reconstruction is now receiving the serious consideration of the Administration, and has been discussed in Cabinet with a view to its adoption. It differs from Mr. Greeley's amnesty-suffrage scheme in this, that it provides for separate State action and proposes a qualified suffrage, and it leaves impracticable and unrepentent Rebels still subject to the penalties for treason, amnesty and suffrage each being qualified.

It leaves States to the exercise of their constitutional prerogative of prescribing the qualifications of voters and extending the elective franchise to the negro; to the Executive the dispensation of pardon and amnesty; and to the Legislative the admission of loyal representatives to the respective houses of Congress. Each branch of the Government thus harmoniously moving in its appropriate sphere.

THE NEW SENATORS.

The Hon. S. C. Pomeroy.

The Legislature of Kansas yesterday re-elected the Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Pomeroy is a native of Southampton, Mass., and is fifty-one years of age. His early life was passed upon his father's farm. In 1836, at the age of twenty, he entered Amherst College, and upon graduating took up his residence in New York. Remaining here but a few years, he returned to his native town, and was at different periods chosen to fill various local offices of trust, and in 1852 elected to the State Legislature. In 1854 he removed to Kansas, and at once took an active and prominent part in the political affairs of the then Territory, being elected a member of the Territorial Defense Committee, and a delegate to the Pittsburg and Philadelphia Convention of 1856, and the Chicago Convention of 1860. During the famine in Kansas in 1860 and 1861, Mr. Pomeroy, as Chairman of the Relief Committee, did much, by his energy, devotion, and constant appeals to the North for aid, to relieve the sufferings of the destitute and starving masses. Upon the admission of Kansas as a State, Mr. Pomeroy was chosen to the United States Senate for the long term of six years. As a member of that body he served on the Committees on Pensions, Claims, Territories, and Manufactures, and as Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. While not so prominently known as a speaker as some of his colleagues, Mr. Pomeroy is an energetic worker, a faithful representative, and a sound Republican.

The Hon. E. G. Ross.

The Hon. E. G. Ross, who has just been elected United States Senator for Kansas, is a native of Wisconsin, in which he spent the early part of his life as a printer and an editor; but on the breaking out of the troubles in Kansas in 1856 he removed to that State, in whose local affairs he took an active part, serving first as a member of the Kansas Constitutional Convention in 1858, and from that time till 1861 in the State Legislature. In July, 1866, he was appointed a Senator in Congress from Kansas for the unexpired term of General Lane, deceased. His triumph over his opponent, Carney, is a radical gain.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Pierce and Brewster.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Bastian, the trial of which was begun on Thursday, the jury after a short deliberation returned a verdict of not guilty.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Brown, During & Co. vs. Isaac E. Bliem and Jacob D. Heft. An action to recover damages for failure of defendants to purchase a tract of land for $60,000, according to an agreement. On trial.

—It is stated that Sir Morton Peto is about to retire from the English Parliament.

—They call young Bennett now Prince James

THIRD EDITION

MEXICO AND CUBA.

Progress and Success of Miramon.

A Public Welcome for Maximilian in the City of Mexico.

The Banks of Havana Resume Business.

Ravages of Smallpox at Matanzas.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The steamship Eagle, from Havana, brings the following:—

HAVANA, January 19.—News has been received from Mexico to the 9th instant. Maximilian was on his way to the City of Mexico, from Puebla. R. B. Fisher has been appointed Imperial Secretary.

The Revolutionists, under Garcia de la Cadena, have been defeated near Leon. Most of the towns of Yucatan have sent to the capital manifestations of joy at the return of the Imperial Commissioner.

The famous guerilla Canesa was killed near Orizaba.

A despatch from Miramon from San Juan del Rio says that all were marching with enthusiasm. They were well received, and more recruits had joined Miramon than he had arms for.

Proclamations had been affixed to the street corners in the City of Mexico, calling on the citizens to meet and welcome Maximilian.

The evacuating French troops from San Luis Potosi had arrived at San Miguel Albude.

On the 1st instant Rivas Palacios was obliged to abandon Fenancuigo; on the 2d he attacked Tuluco, but was repulsed. Alvarez had triumphed over the enemy at Zapatlan.

The fort of San Carlos, at Perote, was still in the hands of the Austrians.

The panic in Havana had passed over. The banks, with one exception, had resumed payments.

There is no abatement of the smallpox at Matanzas. Seventy-three new cases were reported on the 16th. The Government is forcing the people to become vaccinated.

The Connecticut Republican Convention.

NEW HAVEN, January 24.—The Union Republican State Convention met at Music Hall at 10 o'clock. About four hundred delegates were present. The Convention was called to order by the Hon. H. H. Starkweather, of Norwich, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Lieutenant-Governor Averill, of Danbury, was elected temporary Chairman.

A prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Dryden S. Phelps, of this city, after which the chairman returned thanks for the honor shown him.

The Hon. H. Lynde Harrison, of New Haven, and H. F. Sperry, of Hartford, were elected temporary Secretaries.

The usual Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Resolutions were appointed.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 24.—The steamer Delaware, from Charleston to New York, has arrived at Norfolk, short of coal. She experienced heavy weather from the N. W. to N. E., and put into Hatteras Inlet on Sunday, during which day there was a heavy easterly gale, with thunder and lightning.

Left at the Inlet schooner William Tice, for Philadelphia; schooner Oregon, from Newbern for New York, with naval stores; also the schooner Harling, from Huntingdon, Long Island, in distress, with loss of boat, davits, bulwarks, stove, and mainsail blown away.

She sailed in company from Newbern with the steamer James L. Grery, for New York.

The schooners J. L. Price, from Wilmington, N. C., and Adele Truedale, from Newbern for Philadelphia, with naval stores, have arrived at New York for repairs.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The steamship Denmark has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated.

From Concord.

CONCORD, January 24.—Hon. E. W. Harrington was nominated at Manchester to-day as Democratic candidate for Congress.

Governor Smythe granted a requisition on the Governor of Wisconsin for the surrender of Franconia, the murderer.

The New Hampshire Agricultural Land Scrip has been sold to-day to L. G. Lewis, of Ohio, for $80,000.

Scientific Meeting.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The National Academy of Science is in session at the Capitol. Professor Henry is in the Chair. Several distinguished gentlemen from various parts of the country are present. To-day was devoted to the reading of reports on different subjects.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton dull at 33½@34c. for Middling. Flour very dull and declining; 4000 bbls. sold; State, $7 50@12 40; Ohio, $11 90@14 15. Wheat very dull. Barley dull. Corn very dull. Oats heavy. Provisions very dull. Pork heavy and lower; Mess Pork, @20@85. Lard, 12½@13½. Whisky dull.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican State Convention.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., January 23.—The Union Republican State Convention meets here to-morrow. This evening a caucus of the leading delegates was held at the New Haven House, which was largely attended. The feeling among the members of the caucus was strongly in favor of General Hawley's renomination, and he will probably receive a nearly unanimous vote for Gubernatorial candidate.

There are several candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, the leading one being Hon. O. A. Perry, of Fairfield, Speaker of the House for several sessions. The other candidates are Colonel P. J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury; C. W. Ballard, Senator from the Seventh District; W. T. Elmer, of Middletown; and B. Booth, of Danbury.

The platform will probably favor impartial suffrage, and endorse Congress. It will also declare in favor of the eight-hour system, instead of the ten-hour. The impeachment question does not appear to receive much attention. Hon. E. K. Foster, of this city, Speaker of the House in 1865, will be made President of the Convention. The prospects are that, notwithstanding the blockade upon travel existing in all parts of the State, the Convention will be numerously attended, and will be harmonious and enthusiastic in all its doings.

—The crown of the Queen of the Belgians is causing a sensation. It is composed of forty-five pearls, of forty magnificent diamonds of immense size, and five thousand small brilliants.

KENTUCKY.

Letter from Hon. Garrett Davis, Withdrawing from the Senatorial Contest.

The following letter was read at the commencement of the joint session of the Kentucky Legislature, on the 21st inst.:—

FRANKFORT, January 17.—Messrs. Wright and Young—Gents:—I appreciate the great importance of Kentucky being fully represented in the Senate of the United States during the whole of the session to commence the 4th of March. To effect this my successor must be chosen at the present session of the Legislature. Balloting to make an election has taken place fruitlessly for several days. The continuance of my name before the Legislature for re-election cannot, I feel assured, aid it in making choice of a Senator, and might operate still further to postpone it.

Therefore, with a view to the early consummation of this important business, and to prevent unnecessary waste of valuable time, I respectfully request you severally to withdraw my name from your respective Houses, or from the joint assembly of the two Houses on the further balloting for Senator.

With profound gratitude to you both for the honor you did me in presenting my name for this office to your respective Houses, and also to all the gentlemen who expressed their trust in me, by voting to confer it upon me again, I subscribe myself your obliged and obedient servant,

GARRETT DAVIS.

Vote for Senator in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, January 23.—In the Legislature to-day, the ballot for Senator resulted as follows:—Powell, 43; Harding, 48; Bristow, 31; Robinson, 1.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, January 24, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy at 126¾, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 61¼, no change; Norristown at 63, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30¾, a slight advance.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 51¼, an advance of ¼. 62 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Spruce and Pine; 14¾ for Hestonville; and 26¾ for Girard College.

In Government bonds there was very little doing. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104¼, a slight decline; and August 7-30s at 103¾@103¾. State and City loans were in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 94¾; new City 6s at 100¾; and old do. at 96¼, no change.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, at full prices. North America sold at 233; 139 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 107¾ for Fourth National; 151¾ for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 32¾ for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 56¾ for Girard; 106 for Tradesmen's; 65 for City; 42 for Consolidation; and 57 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54¾, no change. 120 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; 56½ for Delaware Division; and 52 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134⅜; 11 A. M., 134⅜; 12 M., 134⅜; 1 P. M., 134¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money among brokers is 7 per cent., and collaterals are looked after more closely. The break in the Stock Market has disturbed a good many margins, and any further decline will leave a good many lenders the proprietors of their present collaterals. In commercial paper no change. Best names sell at 7@8, and second rate at 9@12 per cent. Bills at sixty days on London are quoted at 108½@109 for commercial; 109@109¼ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 110@110½; Paris, at sixty days, 5·20@5·16¼; do. at short sight, 5·13@5·12½; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·16¼; Swiss, 5·18¾@5·16¼; Hamburg, 36¼@36¾; Amsterdam, 41¼@41½; Frankfort, 41¼@41⅝; Bremen, 79@79¼; Prussian thalers, 72¼@72½.

"By the Cuba's mail we have European papers to the 12th instant. Notwithstanding the panic in London, which began 10th May, the stronger banks have been making large profits. The London and Westminster Bank dividend for the past year is 16 per cent., making a distribution during the year 1866 of 30 per cent."

—The Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, gives notice that the interest in gold of its first mortgage bonds, due February 1, will be paid on and after that date, on the presentation of the coupons, at the banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co. in New York.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad.....s30 51⅞

FIRST BOARD

$5000 U S 7·30s Aug..108¼ | $2000 Read mt 6s.... 90½
$1000 do..... 103 | 100 sh Read....b5int 51
$4000 5-20s 65 cp Jy..104 | 9 sh Cam & A.....126½
$3200 Pa 6s.....c&p 94½ | 25 sh Penna R..lots 56½
$1400 do¼s.xinte&p 87½ | 2 sh Leh Val..... 61¼
$2400 City 6s new 2d.100½ | 20 sh Buck Mtn.... 47
$1400 do.new Its.100½ | 100 sh N Y & Mid C. 4
$1000 do.... new.100½ | 9 sh Norristn Its.. 63
$1000 C & A mt 89... 96 | 200 sh McClintock... ½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 134¼@134½; Silver 6s and 5s, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14¼; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107¼@107½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¼@107¾; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 105¼@105½; do., new, 1865, 104¼@104½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99½@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104¼@104½; do., 2d series, 104@104½; 3d series, 104@104½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13¾@13½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, January 24.—There was no demand for Flour except from the home consumers, who were not disposed to purchase more than enough to supply present wants. A few hundred barrels were taken at $8@8 75 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $9@10·50 for extra; $11·50@13 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; $12@14 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14 75@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $7·25 ₱ bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The market is poorly supplied with Wheat, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2 75@3 10; southern do at $3 10@3 20; and white at $3 20@3 40. Rye ranges from $1·85 to $1·87. For Western and Pennsylvania. There was less inquiry for Corn, but prices remain without change; sales of 4000 bushels at 97c.@$1 for new yellow, and $1 for white. Oats are scarce, and in moderate request; sales at 57@58c.

Nothing doing in Barley; 3000 bushels malt sold at $1 40.

Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with the contraband article, which sells at $1 50@1 75.

—The Marquis de la Rochejaquelein, who was in a state of illness in Paris which no longer left any hope, received the blessing of the Pope by telegraph. Some time afterwards an unexpected improvement, it is affirmed, took place in the sufferer's condition. The French Catholic journals say it is a miracle. Others say it is a clever physician.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Great Disappointment.

From the Tribune.

About 175,000 people are supposed to have gnashed their teeth and torn their hair Wednesday morning over the news from Chicago. It is not rash to assume that of those who held tickets in the great Chicago lottery, a vast majority fully expected to become the fortunate possessors of the Opera House, and that the 300 hundred lucky ones who drew the smaller prizes are almost as disconsolate as the thousands who drew nothing at all. For ourselves, we must confess we don't feel sorry for them. They spent their five dollars foolishly, and they richly deserved to get nothing for their investment.

This business of lotteries is fast becoming an insufferable nuisance, and it is high time to abate it. The policy shops, where servants and day laborers squander their hard earnings; the still meaner swindles staring us in the face at every corner, where the unsuspecting are deluded into buying worthless "gift jewelry;" the "exchange offices" where you may stake your dollars on 4-11-14; the charitable raffles in which the demoralizing passion for gambling, and sometimes, we grieve to say, the grossest dishonesty, are impressed into the service of religion; the Art Union enterprises, now fortunately less popular than they used to be; and finally, this great scheme by which Mr. Crosby has got rid of his white elephant—all these are symptoms of a mania which is fast becoming epidemic, and threatens to play fearful havoc with the moral health of the public. We don't purpose at this late day to reopen the question of the influence of lotteries. The sensible portion of mankind decided long ago that it was bad. We only want people to ask themselves wherein lottery gambling on the stage of the Chicago Opera House is any better than policy-playing in a dirty den on West Broadway. That men of good reputation and social standing gave their countenance to the former scheme is perhaps the worst thing about it. They ought to have known better, and remembered that they are the class to whom the poor and the ignorant have a right to look for good example.

Perhaps the unfortunate persons who didn't draw the great prize on Monday may be helped to a resolution to avoid such things for the future by looking at the following figures:—The Opera House was valued (by its owners) at $600,000, though it certainly could not have been sold for near that sum. The Art Gallery was not worth, at the outside, over $50,000. About 180,000 tickets were sold at $5 each, yielding $900,000. Allowing $150,000 for expenses, you have $700,000 as the price obtained for the Opera House—at least 30 per cent. more than it would have brought at a regular sale. But this is not all; nearly 30,000 tickets remaining unsold were reckoned the property of Mr. Crosby, and placed in the wheel; so that the owner of the building, beside getting a very handsome price for it, had one chance in every seven of drawing it himself! We have no doubt that the drawing was conducted honestly, and without deception; but had we not better avoid, for the future, all transactions in which the seller has such tremendous advantage over the buyers?

A Suggestive Remonstrance.

From the Times.

Whether Congress heed the remonstrance or not, there can be no doubt that Mr. Dodge, in his speech upon the Stevens Reconstruction bill, correctly described the effect of the prevailing tendency to extreme partisanship, as well upon the credit as upon the industrial and business interests of the country. He pointed out the importance of so regulating the work of reconstruction that it shall present the fewest possible obstacles to the development of the resources of the South, which must precede the revival of healthy trade in that region. And he deprecated the impeachment project as having, even in its inchoate state, been detrimental to the national securities. One case he mentioned, in which a large amount has been diverted into other channels simply by the fear of impeachment as a contingency which recent events have shown to be within the limits of probability.

It would not be difficult to multiply illustrations of this nature. The Wall street quotations may not give evidence of any serious misgivings in the minds of the operators. It is notorious, however, that extreme sensitiveness exists, and that the slightness of the rise in gold, and the steadiness in the rates of Government securities, are attributable to the prevalent disbelief in the reality of Mr. Ashley's scheme. Let it be once certain that the scheme is going forward, and that the conflict between Congress and the Executive approaches its critical stage, and the upward bound of gold would be paralleled only by the tumble of Government bonds. The fall of one would be as disastrous and sure as the advance of the other. Besides, the present steadiness in the prices of bonds is doubtless due to the efforts of their holders. Mr. Dodge's remark does not apply to these so much as to the indisposition of investors to touch them afresh, or to enter into them more largely. His point is, that timid, cautious persons, having money to invest, are driven by the excesses of partisanship to seek other forms of investment. They prefer not to exchange their cash for bonds whose immediate convertible value depends on the absolute stability of the public credit.

The impeachment project is, of course, the most formidable of these sources of peril. It is a menace to which no capitalist can be indifferent. It points to the recurrence of days as gloomy as the gloomiest days of the war, and it makes possible a contest whereof we cannot see the end. The whole question of reconstruction, however, is pregnant with tendencies of the same sort. There can be no assurance of solid, lasting peace, while ten States stand out of the Union. The merchant and the manufacturer are left to grope in darkness so long as the States which are richest in natural advantages continue practically closed to Northern enterprise. Until these things be changed—until the danger of renewed trouble be passed, and the political and industrial relations of the country attain a condition more promising than the present—Mr. Dodge's warning will merit remembrance. The politicians whose recklessness he condemns may or may not be actuated by honest purposes, but their violence shakes confidence in the future of the Government, and in the same degree retards the healthy operations of business and finance.

These considerations, we are aware, have no place in the minds of the most noisy extremists. Mr. Carl Schurz, in the Detroit *Post*, pooh-poohs the effect upon the national credit as a matter to which the advocates of impeachment should give no attention. Wendell Phillips and the tribe of irresponsible talkers hold similar language. Anarchy, according to the demagogues, is less to be feared than the continuance in office of President Johnson. What to them is the value of Five-twenties, or the reorganization of Southern industry, or the promotion of trade, compared with the objects they have in view? So far as they are concerned, Mr. Dodge will remonstrate in vain. But the great mass of the people, not being professional patriots, are more practical in their ideas. They don't want anarchy. They are not prepared to drive gold up to 200, or Government bonds down below par. They know that, at the best, trade and industry have a trying time before them, and they have no desire to add paralysis to depression.

Not that any general desire exists to temporize with the great principles that must govern the reconstruction of the Union. The people who bore the hardships of the war, and proved their readiness to make any sacrifice which might be needed in support of the Government, are not likely to repine at the difficulties which prevent the immediate consummation of their task. They mean that the work shall be thoroughly—even though it be slowly—performed, and will doubtless sustain their representatives in every measure which circumstances may render necessary. At the same time, patriotic statesmanship is compatible with the moderation of manner which the material interests of the country urgently require. It is possible, we believe, to do all that Congress is bound to do—to provide the guarantees which the sentiment not less than the interest of the loyal States demands—without producing panic. To be thorough and earnest, it is not requisite to play into the hands of gold gamblers, or to threaten the holders of national securities. Congress may hold its ground against the President without running wild on the subject of impeachment. And it is at least possible that the premature multiplication of plans of reconstruction, while the plan solemnly submitted by Congress is yet in abeyance, will tend to aggravate and delay, rather than simplify and hasten the adjustment of the question. The statesmanship that would command the respect of the country must begin by showing that it respects itself. And this it does not do when it plays with impeachment as though it were a harmless game, or talks of the reconstruction of ten States with a levity that might more properly mark the management of a town election.

Bill to Regulate the Practice and Define the Powers of the Supreme Court.

From the Herald.

Since the day when Chief Justice Taney, in pronouncing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, declared that a negro under the Federal Constitution "has no rights which a white man is bound to respect," that Court has been under a cloud of popular odium as the devoted and remorseless instrument of the Southern pro-slavery oligarchy. In the recent decisions of this Court we see that this old leaven of slavery still leavens the whole lump by a majority of one, and that without a reconstruction of the tribunal or a timely law of Congress defining its powers and limitations, we must prepare for some other and bolder decisions, involving a justification of secession and rebellion as constitutional rights, and the condemnation of the war for the Union as an invasion of State sovereignty and a blunder and failure.

In this exigency, Mr. Williams of Pennsylvania on Monday last came to the rescue in the House of Representatives with a bill which, we think, neatly covers the necessities of the situation. It is a "bill to regulate the practice and define the powers of the Supreme Court." It provides that "all cases of writs of error from and appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States wherein is drawn in question the validity of any statute or other authority of the United States, or the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any State on the ground of repugnancy to the Constitution or laws of the United States, the hearing shall only be had before a full bench of the judges of such court, and no judgment shall be rendered or decision given against the validity of any statute or any authority exercised by the United States unless with the concurrence of all the judges of such court."

On the motion for the suspension of the rules for the introduction of this bill, the vote of the House stood 107 to 39, a strict party vote, excepting Mr. Raymond, half-and-half, who voted this time with the Democrats, in the minority. The bill was then referred to the Judiciary Committee, and we presume that it will soon be reported back substantially as it stands and passed into a law. The authority of Congress in this direction is ample and clear. The Constitution says that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish;" that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority," etc., and that "in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

The remedy contemplated—the conversion of the court to the issues of the war and the ultimatum of the loyal States—can be reached in providing, as proposed, that "no judgment shall be rendered, or decision given against the validity of any statutes or any authority exercised by the United States, unless with the concurrence of all the judges of the court." This bill, then, if passed into a law, will practically relieve the Supreme Court of any further interference with Congress in this business of Southern reconstruction, and it may thus operate in a remarkable change of Southern sentiment: for it appears that the main reliance of the intractable ruling classes of the South now is in this Supreme Court, as it is now divided, five judges in their favor against four, and as its decisions upon all questions are now made by a bare majority.

It begins to be apparent, therefore, that, according to the Constitution, the issues decided by the war will be established under the will of the people and the authority of Congress over the rebellious States, and that all impediments blocking the way will be removed, including the present majority rule of the Supreme Court and a hostile Executive. Nor are these things the mere expedients of a party for party purposes. They are the demands of a great revolution which cannot be resisted, but which must run its course. Starting with this revolution from Fort Sumter, we expect to follow it to its legitimate and crowning results.

President Johnson and the Democratic Party.

From the World.

"Did Andrew Johnson, directly after his accession to the Presidency, resolve to break with the party which had elected him Vice President and place himself at the head of its antagonists?" If he did, then the assumption that Congress has picked a quarrel with him is refuted; if he did, then very much which has been vehemently disputed must be accepted as undeniable truth.—*Tribune.*

To sustain its charge that Mr. Johnson resolved to desert the party that elected him almost immediately after his accession, the *Tribune* rakes up and parades an editorial from a Democratic paper in Washington, published fifteen days after the assassination, which undertook to prove from Mr. Johnson's public record that he had always been a Democrat, and founded a favorable augury of his administration upon that circumstance. The President's enemies must be hard pushed for grounds of accusation when they resort to proofs so irrelevant and frivolous.

Mr. Johnson *might*, with entire consistency and honor, have conducted his administration from the beginning in the interest of the Democratic party; but, unfortunately for him and for us, that was not his choice. The point of honor and consistency we will postpone while we rebut the accusation. There is no great use in defending Mr. Johnson for what he *might* have done, when, in point of fact, he has chosen to do something quite different. We regret that, instead of defending his honor from the reproach of aiding the Democratic party, the only defense called for by the facts must consist in a denial and disproof of the accusation.

The Cabinet bequeathed to Mr. Johnson by his predecessor was, in two of its most prominent members, more offensive and odious to Democrats than it could have been made by any possible change with a studied design to insult them, unless the change had brought in General Butler. Mr. Seward has been the most prominent mark for Democratic invective ever since he came into public life. The "tinkling of his little bell," and the system of wanton, illegal imprisonments of which it is "damned to everlasting fame" as the symbol, had no tendency to soften that inveterate hostility. Mr. Stanton, at the head of his cohorts of provost-marshals and spies, was an intolerable stench in the nostrils of all Democrats. President Johnson not only retained these men at the beginning of his administration, but he has kept them to this day. The Democratic party have never begged for his offices; they were quite willing he should bestow them where they would contribute most to the early restoration of the Union. But there was nothing in Mr. Johnson's relations to the party that elected him which forbade his appointing other Republicans in place of these odious Secretaries, and if he had had any desire to aid, or even to conciliate, the Democratic party, he need not have kept these objects of their detestation among his confidential advisers.

If Mr. Johnson had determined to act with the Democrats, he would have aided them in the elections. This he has never done; having been a greater detriment than advantage to us in every election that has been held. With his open support we could have carried the New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut elections in 1865; but such support was not given. Nay, the moment those elections were over, he did towards us one of the most contemptuous and contumelious acts in his power. He immediately took up General Kilpatrick, who had carried New Jersey against us by the most ribaldrous abuse of the Democratic party and its leaders, and rewarded him by an important foreign mission. The Philadelphia convention, last summer, was a device of the President's to avoid giving the moral support of his administration to the Democratic party. Neither that Convention nor his speech-making tour in support of it, was of the slightest use to us, however well intended. A pilgrimage in aid of the Democratic party, with William H. Seward as associate spokesman, was a little too grotesque for this earnest epoch. President Johnson has done nothing for the Democratic party, and, as a party, it owes him no gratitude. His reconstruction policy is, in all its essentials, precisely that of President Lincoln. It in no way contravenes the declarations of the Convention by which he was nominated.

Mr. Johnson was nominated for Vice-President because he was a Democrat. Mr. Hamlin was entirely acceptable to the Republicans; but it was thought necessary to cajole the war Democrats into voting for their ticket, and for this reason alone Mr. Hamlin was set aside. The prominent Democratic candidates were Andrew Johnson and Daniel S. Dickinson. In the Convention, Thaddeus Stevens vigorously opposed the nomination of Mr. Johnson, on the ground that, Tennessee having seceded, he had ceased to be a citizen of the United States. Mr. Stevens was overruled, and Mr. Johnson nominated; the Convention thereby declaring that the Rebel States were still in the Union. Mr. Johnson himself understood his nomination in that sense, and, in the speech he immediately made at Nashville, he put his acceptance on that ground. A sentence or two from the Nashville speech is worth quoting:—

Next it said—if I may be permitted to speak of myself, not in the way of vanity, but to illustrate a principle—"We will go into one of the rebellious States and choose a candidate for the Vice-Presidency." Thus the Union party declared its belief that the rebellious States are still in the Union and that their loyal citizens are still citizens of the United States.

Surely, then, Mr. Johnson has not renounced the views of the Convention by which he was nominated. By taking him from a Rebel State it indorsed his present policy in advance. Least of all can the Republicans maintain that he has deceived them. He proclaimed to the country the sense in which he understood his nomination, not only in the Nashville speech, but more formally in his letter of acceptance, in which he referred to that speech as "defining the grounds on which his acceptance was based." In the same letter of acceptance, falling in with the idea on which he had been preferred to Mr. Hamlin, he made a direct appeal "to my old friends of the Democratic party proper, with whom I have so long and pleasantly been associated," trying to persuade them that they would forsake no Democratic principle in supporting the ticket. This recital of well-known but partially-forgotten facts explodes the charge of perfidy to the party by which he was elected.

The platform of the Baltimore Convention was purely a war platform, and in no respect a reconstruction platform. The only action of the Convention on reconstruction was indirect, first, in the admission of the Tennessee delegates, and then, with more pronounced significance, in selecting a citizen of a Rebel State for Vice-President. If such a selection did not fairly bear the interpretation publicly put upon it at the time by Mr. Johnson, why was no flip of contradiction uttered in any of the thousand Republican newspapers that printed and lauded the Nashville speech? That speech and the letter of acceptance are a complete *estoppel* to all the charges of deception and bad faith brought against Mr. Johnson by the Republicans. He told them precisely where they would find him; he accepted the nomination because it enabled him to stand conspicuously in that place. He proclaimed that the Convention had made him its representative of the principle that the Rebel States were still members of the Union; and this has been the guiding principle of his administration.

We hold that, when the Republican party deserted this principle, Mr. Johnson was released from any further fealty to it, and might have administered the Government in all respects in the interest of the Democratic party, to which he had always belonged. It ought by this time to be apparent, even to him, that he made a mistake in not doing so. By acting from first to last as if he shunned Democratic associations, he truckled to the proscriptive spirit which prevailed during the war, and incited others by his example to keep aloof from what he seemed to regard as a party of political lepers. By acting in this manner, he aided the Republican leaders to shame their rank and file out of any inclination to desert to the Democrats; whereas if he had boldly led the way while the reconstruction question was yet new, and men's opinions upon it not yet settled, the Republicans could not have consolidated their party on its present disunion basis. Had he openly countenanced the Democratic party twenty months ago, he could have brought into it a large following; but by his peculiar course he has maintained the strength of the Republican party without in any degree disarming the hostility to him.

The Democratic party will continue to give Mr. Johnson, in the rubs that await him, the same steady and disinterested support as heretofore. They have upheld him on no personal or party grounds, but because they felt that they were thereby upholding the Constitution. They have never wanted any of his offices, but they have sometimes bitterly felt that they were entitled to his open co-operation when they were fighting his battles, and he had so few unbought supporters in the Republican party. But though he has allowed the ground to slide from under him, and has parted with all the power he ever had to help us, we shall stand by him without flinching to the end, for the sake of the Constitution which he and we are alike zealous to preserve.

MEDICAL.

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No. 412 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January, 1867.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.
Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.
Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.
Stockholders who have less than five shares or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of subscribing pay for a proportional part of a share, for which scrip will be issued; which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock.
L. CHAMBERLAIN,
1 15tuths12t Treasurer.

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. 8 25 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD,
No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both sup cle and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House U
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.
In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27 h of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.
The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—
CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1000 reams superfine map paper sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).
3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Foolscap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).
400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.
Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities of all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.
Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.
All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.
The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.
Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.
Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Ladin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.
By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
C. WENDELL,
1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Printing.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—
The property known as the
GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO Texas.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—
One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.
One small stone Building.
The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.
The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150 000 in gold.
The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.
Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of 867,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.
The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.
Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.
The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.
A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.
Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."
Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.
For further information, apply at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 8 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot No. 1038 FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand, in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.
From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 49 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.
ROUTE No. 2.
From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.
ROUTE No. 3.
From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 100 degrees.
ROUTE No. 4.
From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—
On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
1 10tF28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY;
CHAMPAGNE.
These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.
FOR SALE BY,
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,
Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.
The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine —
"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 2t tuths3m No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St. Philadelphia.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S
FIRST IMPORTATION
40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.
Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling the lowest figure. We claim to be the
FIRST IMPORTERS OF
FORTY GALLON PACKAGES
SHERRY AND PORT WINE.
Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO.'S COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT Street,
11 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 3 15

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No 2 PEAR Street. 11 1 7t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 1038 FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE EXTENSION OF FAIRMOUNT PARK.—The Committees of City Councils on Law, Finance, Water and City Property, met last evening in Select Council chamber for the purpose of considering the resolution relative to the extension of Fairmount Park, which was referred to them by Councils on Thursday last. This resolution provides that the offer of certain gentlemen of the transfer of the purchase of the "Landsdowne" estate, as communicated through the Mayor, be accepted. The "Landsdowne" estate on the west bank of the Schuylkill, above Fairmount, embracing over one hundred and forty acres, it seems, was purchased by an association of citizens for six hundred dollars an acre, and now they offer it to the city at the sum they paid for it. To all who were familiar with the ground, the price named above seemed extremely moderate, and as an association was formed for its purchase and private speculation, the gentlemen who were looking to the interests of the city purchased the property upon their own responsibility.

Mr. Wagner, Chairman of the Committee on Law, presided at the meeting last evening, and, on motion of Mr. King, the resolution accepting the offer was adopted. The chairman was also instructed to prepare an ordinance for the purchase of the property, and to submit the same to Councils to-day.

The act appropriating ground for public purposes having reference to the above subject, which was referred to the committee, was amended as follows, and ordered to be submitted to Councils to-day, with a resolution requesting the passage of the same by the Legislature of the State:—

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the title to and ownership of the area of ground which is bounded as follows, beginning at a point on the river Schuylkill, at the intersection of the north line of Bridge street and low water mark in said river, thence along said north line of Bridge street to Bridgewater street; thence along the easterly side of Bridgewater street to the north line of Haverford street, as now used; thence along the northeast line of said Haverford street to the Pennsylvania Railroad; thence along said Pennsylvania Railroad to the Junction Railroad; thence along the said Junction Railroad, its several courses and distances, to a point where it intersects Girard avenue; thence westwardly along the north line of Girard avenue to Forty-first street; thence northward along said Forty-first street to Landsdowne avenue; thence along said Landsdowne avenue westwardly to Belmont avenue; thence along said Belmont avenue northwardly to Montgomery avenue; thence eastward along said Montgomery avenue in a direct line to the water line of Fairmount dam; thence down the river Schuylkill along the low water line thereof to the place of beginning; excepting therefrom and thereout that part of which the Schuylkill Navigation Company, the Pennsylvania Central, the Junction and the Connecting Railroad Companies are respectively seized, for the execution of their franchises, shall be vested in the city of Philadelphia, to be laid out and maintained forever, as an open public place and park, for the health and enjoyment of the people of said city, and the preservation of the purity of the water supply of the city of Philadelphia.

Section 2. That the Mayor, the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, together with ten citizens of said city, who shall be appointed for five years, five of them by the District Court, and five of them by the Court of Common Pleas of said city, be and the same are hereby constituted Commissioners of said Park. They shall organize immediately after the passage of this act, or as soon thereafter as convenient, and annually thereafter, by the election of a President and Secretary from their number, but they shall receive no compensation for their services as Commissioners.

Section 3. That the owners of the said ground, by the first section of this act appropriated for public purposes, shall be paid for the same by the City of Philadelphia, according to the value, which shall be ascertained by a jury of twelve disinterested freeholders, to be appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessionss of said city, upon the petition of said Commissioners, and if the said Commissioners shall delay petitioning as as aforesaid for a period of sixty days after notice given of taking possession of said ground, then said jury shall be appointed upon the petition of any person whose property shall be so taken. *Provided*, however, that in any case, the said Commissioners may negotiate directly and agree with the owners of any part of said ground as to the price thereof; and said price shall be reported to the said Court of Quarter Sessions, and if confirmed or approved by said Court, shall be conclusive upon said city; and provided further, that whenever it shall be necessary to have recourse to a jury to assess the damage for any property to be taken as aforesaid, the said jury shall estimate the advantage to property adjoining, or in the vicinity, and said jury shall proceed, and their award shall be reviewed and enforced in the same manner as provided by law on the opening of roads in the said city of Philadelphia.

Section 4. That the Commissioners of the said Park, after they shall have secured possession of the ground, shall adopt a plan for the improvement and maintenance thereof, and all moneys expended shall be under their supervision; but no contracts shall be made for said improvement, unless an appropriation therefor shall have been first made by the Councils of said city.

Section 5. That as soon as the said Commissioners shall have fully organized, they shall have the care and management of Fairmount Park on both banks of the river Schuylkill, and all plans and expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of the same shall be under their control, subject to such appropriations as Councils may, from time to time, make as aforesaid.

Section 6. That the Commissioners are further empowered, whenever the Councils of the city of Philadelphia shall so declare by ordinance, take such other land as may be necessary for the extension of the Park, between the Spring Garden Water Works and the Columbia Bridge and between the Reading Railroad and the river, as provided in section third.

The meeting then adjourned.

CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.—A large number of persons assembled last evening in the Church of the Epiphany, corner of Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, to celebrate the anniversary of the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. The annual report was presented by the Rev. L. C. Newman, the Missionary, from which it appears that he paid during the year 1865 among those over whom the Society extends a watchful eye, in order to do them good, 375 visits, and that he was visited by 112 persons, who sought from him such relief as it was in his province to give. The number of visits paid to families in 1866 was 236, and the number of those who visited him was 82.

During the two years he distributed ten Pentatuches, with selections from the Mosaic prophesies, one German Bible, seven New Testaments in Hebrew, two in Hebrew and Syriac, thirteen parts of the New Testament, St. Luke's, four; St. John's, nine; Epistles to the Hebrews, nine; Roman's with Dr. Biesenthal's Commentaries, twelve; Pilgrim's Progress, in Hebrew, four; The Old Path, by Dr. McCaul, in Hebrew, two; German, five, and about 8500 pages of tracts, all having reference to the controversy between Jews and Christians.

The Treasurer's report showed that on January 1, 1865, there was a balance on hand of \$802·85, and that there had been received during that year \$1885·33, making a total of \$2688·18. There was paid out during the year \$2209·73, leaving a balance on hand January 1, 1866, of \$478·45. There was received during the past year \$1592·59, which, with the balance on hand, made the amount \$2071·04; there was paid out \$1879·80, leaving a balance of \$191·24.

During the evening addresses were made by the Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, Rev. Drs. Nicholson, Newton and others.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN AND MUSICIAN.—Thomas Loud, Esq., died at his late residence, on Saturday last. Mr. Loud came to this country from England when a young man, and began the manufacture of pianos in this city in 1820. He became well known for the superiority of his instruments, and his interest in the affairs of the Musical Fund Society, of which he was a member, and in whose scientific concerts and musical interests generally he took a very prominent part for some years.

RECRUITING OFFICER SHOT.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, a recruiting sergeant was shot in the left hip by an unknown person, while endeavoring to arrest a deserter in Dock street, below Second. The wound, which is not considered a dangerous one, was dressed by Dr. Coad. The deserter made his escape.

THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF PHILADELPHIA.—In a recent report made by the Chief Engineer, he makes mention of the great improvements in the sewerage system of this city. He says further:—"As to the requirements of the city in the extension of sewers, he would refer to the report presented to Councils through the Committee on Surveys and Regulations, to which is attached a bill appropriating \$822,000 for constructing arterial sewers, and making certain changes where depression of grade cause too rapid an accumulation of surface-flow to be admitted at one point into the sewers. There are many other lines necessary; enough, in fact, to cover an expenditure of \$1,000,000."

In referring to the present water-closet system he uses the following language:—"I do not wish to be understood as setting forth the present system as perfect, for it has its objectionable features, in fact that the delivery flows through the sewers into rivers, and large as is the capacity of our river Delaware in comparison with the Thames, and small as is our population compared with that of London, yet we have a large area of territory which may be as extensively and densely populated as either London or Paris; and notwithstanding many years may elapse before our population will reach a number which will bear the same comparison to our water capacity as London does to that of the Thames, yet it is not too soon to give a thought as to what shall be done with the sewage. More fears may be justly felt as regards the Schuylkill than the Delaware, for already have we at least one-fourth of our population delivering their refuse into it, and the progress of improvements in West Philadelphia has been, and will continue to be, very rapid.

"The Delaware, between the island and the city, has a delivery of about 12,000,000 cubic feet per minute, with about 500,000 people draining in it; in the Schuylkill 2,000,000 cubic feet per minute, with about 200,000 of population.

"The Thames, at London, has a flow of about 4,000,000 cubic feet per minute, with a population of about 2,000,000 in the city, and 900,000 additional above the city, and even then I find in a Parliamentary report of 1865 these words:—'In the investigation relating to London sewage, and its effects on the Thames, and the injury to health inflicted thereby, it is conclusively shown that the greatest part of the nuisance lies in the sedimentary matter which lines the banks, and is in an active state of putrefaction.' I state this to show that we need not have any immediate fear of injury to our rivers should we continue the water-closet system."

STEALING RAIMENT.—Mary Dillon was up before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station yesterday. She was charged with stealing wearing apparel of considerable value from a woman named Catharine Meilit, in Mahlon street, between Fifth and Sixth and Race and Vine. Policeman Waterhouse recovered most of the property. It looked rather queer to see the occupant of so obscure a residence possessed of toggery that a merchant prince might have been proud to purchase for his household. Such, however, was the fact. The silk dresses were elaborately trimmed with Honiton, the furs were of true sable, and the under garments were of finest linen. The defendant was committed for trial.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Fire Department of this city embraces, at the present time, 88 companies, of which 47 are steam fire engine companies; hand engines 13, used altogether in the outer districts; 107 hose carriages, 9 hook and ladder companies, having 1574 feet of ladders, 62 hooks and 162 axes. The department has also 93,450 feet of hose, and 1274 feet of suction hose. There are 47 engines, 46 drivers, 94 horses, and 13 ambulances connected with the steam fire companies. The entire membership of the department numbers 14,035.

APPEAL BY THE SOUTHWARK SOUP SOCIETY.—This Society has made an earnest appeal for help. The finances of the Society are in a very meagre condition, and the demands upon its resources are largely on the increase. The destitute people in the lower part of the city are suffering, and starvation and death from cold and privation stare many in the face. Soup and bread are distributed daily at the soup house, in Sutherland street, below Queen, where contributions are also received.

PAYING WATER RENTS.—The water duplicate for 1867 having been completed, the Register of Water is now receiving rents.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES to Crisfield, Maryland, thence by the Great Southern Inland Steam Navigation Company's Steamers to Norfolk, Virginia, CONNECTING WITH THE GREAT VIRGINAIA AND TENNESSEE AIR-LINE RAILWAY, to Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, and all points South and Southwest

This route offers advantages over all competing transportation lines. Shippers by this line save both time and money. THE MARINE RISK BETWEEN CRISFIELD AND NORFOLK IS ASSUMED BY THE COMPANY, thus offering the inducements of an ALL RAIL BILL OF LADING, with guaranteed time from Philadelphia to all prominent Southern and Southwestern points.

FREIGHTS For Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, and all points Virginia and North Carolina. FORWARDED AT AS LOW RATES as by another line

Freights delivered at the Depot of P. W. and B. R. R. BROAD and PRIME Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Norfolk twenty four hours in advance of any other route. This unprecedented despatch gives the shipper of Southern Freights from Philadelphia advantages not before offered by any other line. For further information apply to

CHARLES E. DILKES, Agent Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line Railway, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK, Agent, No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 50c. per 100 lbs; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs; Alexandria, \$1 20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest, as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN, Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN, Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NAVY DEPARTMENT, December 29, 1866.

A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
1 3 th10t

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.

SECOND CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

Thursday Evening, January 31, 1867.

THE GRAND ORATORIO OF DAVID, BY NEUKOMM,

Will be performed. Solo parts sustained as follows:—

SAUL, J. F. Rudolphson, of Boston.
DAVID, J. Ernest Perring, of New York.
DAUGHTER OF SAUL, Mrs. Mozart, of New York.
SISTER OF DAVID, Mrs. Josephine Schimpf, of Philadelphia.
GOLIATH, Mr. A. R. Taylor, of Philadelphia.
JONATHAN, Mr. W. A. Briscoe, of Philadelphia.

Choruses by the Society of over 300 voices, and a Grand Orchestra of 45 instruments, the whole under the direction of CARL SENTZ.
PIANIST..........H. A. CLARKE
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Subscribers can now obtain their tickets at C. W. R. Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.
Admission—Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, \$1; Secured Seats, \$1·50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Chairs in the Orchestra, \$1.
Box Sheet now open. 1 24 26 28 29 30 31 6t

NATIONAL HALL.

GRAND CONCERT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION THIS THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867, BY THE PHILOMELIC MUSIC CIRCLE AND THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.

SOLOISTS.
MRS. L. TUDOR,
MRS. E. F. PARKER,
MR. F. R. THOMAS,
MR. A. M. STRANG.
Conductor..........Dr. L. MEIGNEN
Pianist..........Mr. WM. WRIGHT

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Concert commences at 7¾ o'clock P. M.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH. FIFTH WEEK OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS. THIS EVENING, GRAND COMBINATION BILL. THREE ATTRACTIVE PIECES.
Last night of Falconer's Drama entitled PHELIM O'DONNELL AND THE LEPRAHAUN.
Phelim O'Donnell..........Mr BARNEY WILLIAMS
Fourth night of the successful Drama, THE PHILADELPHIA NEWSBOY, PRODUCED WITH LOCAL SCENERY, and received with every DEMONSTRATION OF APPLAUSE.
To conclude with the favorite afterpiece, BRYAN O'LYNN.
Bryan O'Lynn..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. A GREAT BILL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commences at 7½.
Great triumph of Brougham's Extravaganza, COLUMBUS "RECONSTRUCTED," HOUSES CROWDED IN EVERY PART. THIRD WEEK OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM. THIS EVENING will be enacted Brougham's Comical Historical Extravaganza of COLUMBUS "RECONSTRUCTED," with beautiful and appropriate Scenery. Intricate Military Evolutions by a Corps of Fifty Young Ladies, Original Local Songs, Trios, Choruses, etc. MR JOHN BROUGHAM AS CHRISTOVAL COLON, alias COLUMBUS.
Previous to which, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM will appear in his great original impersonation of WILKINS MICAWBER, in the celebrated Play, from Dickens' work, DAVID COPPERFIELD.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7 o'clock. G. L. FOX—JACK AND GILL. MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE, MR G. L. FOX, the great Comedian and Pantomimist, in his own Pantomime of JACK AND GILL, supported by C. K. FOX, Mad'lle MARTINETTI, and Master CALLIGNE WITH EVERY SCENE NEW, and a Grand Transformation Scene by C. A. Hawthorne and Mr. R. Rough.
FRIDAY—Benefit of G. L. FOX.
SATURDAY—First JACK AND GILL MATINEE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—MOLLIE WILLIAMS AND FELIX VINCENT. THIS EVENING, will be performed ASMODEUS; OR, THE DEVIL'S SHARE, KATTY O'SHEAL and the PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

A Splendid Assortment of COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES FOR MASQUERADES,

Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the

COSTUMERY Of Twenty-five Years' Establishment,

No. 917 RACE Street, North Side.

Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.
Masks of every description for sale.

W. C. DESMOND,
1 5 3m No. 917 RACE Street.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT. "THE FAMILY RESORT" OPEN FOR THE SEASON. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," NOW ON EXHIBITION AT SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

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BUFFALO ROBES, LAP RUGS, HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL low prices, together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

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SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.
Nos 126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.

Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

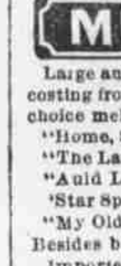
We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.

Purchasers invited to call.
Diamonds and all precious stones, also old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15§p

WATCHES, JEWELRY. W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16



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Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from \$5 to \$300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne.'
'Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER, Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth§rp No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SILVER-WARE FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS. G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 12 26§

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RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

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We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mwi5 No. 510 RACE Street.

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Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

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The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the
ROMAN (new) Captain Baker, 1488 tons.
SAXON, Captain Matthews, 1250 tons.
NORMAN Captain Crowell. 1293 tons.
These substantial and well-appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised, and freight will be received every day, a steamer being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO. No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS. From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren street, at noon, with passengers and freight, at very LOW RATES. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships MOSES TAYLOR, Captain Blethen, and AMERICA, Captain Wakeman.
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EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH. Every SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite side-wheel Steamships SAN JACINTO, Loveland Commander, SAN SALVADOR, Atkins Commender.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
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STAR LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The New York Mail Steamship Company's Line Ocean Steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows—the MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, HAVANA, on SATURDAY, MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, MERRIMACK on SATURDAY.
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Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:—
December 21—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.
January 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Laudge.
January 21—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. I. T. Watkins.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 3, 1867.
One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the Wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON. Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf Providence, R. I.
The line is composed of the first-class Steamships HUNTER, M. L. Rogers commander. CHASE, J. A. Crossman commander.
These superior and well equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Freight for Boston Mass. and all intermediate points on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads, will be received, and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route.
Bills of lading furnished at the office.
No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed
For further information, apply to LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Agents, No. 126 North Wharves.
Henry Cleaveland, Esq., Agent at Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited). Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class Iron Steamships LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington. PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis. ERIN, Captain Cutting. THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan. DENMARK, Captain Thomson.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
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F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE. Passage to London, \$50, \$60, \$30, currency. Passage from London, \$75, \$60 and \$30, gold.
ATALANTA, Captain Pinkham.
BELLONA, Captain Dixon.
CELLA, Captain Gleadell.
WILLIAM PENN, Captain Billings.
The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
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These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

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The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 44 NORTH RIVER.
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Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
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These steamers are fitted up with commodious staterooms, water tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board and on arrival at Newport proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.
A steamer runs in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily, Sundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves Newport every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or at the Office, on Pier No. 28 North River. For state rooms and berths apply on board, or, if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK, AND CITY POINT.—The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Captain Alexander.....Every Saturday. ALBEMARLE, Captain Bourne.....Every Wednesday. At 12 M., from Pier No. 30 North River giving through bills of lading, etc., to all points on the Seaboard Railroad and its connection.
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"CITY OF DUBLIN"..........Wednesday, January 30
"CITY OF BOSTON"..........Saturday, February 2
"CITY OF MANCHESTER"..Wednesday, February 6
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RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin..........\$90 Steerage..........\$30
To London..........95 To London..........35
To Paris..........105 To Paris..........45
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Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
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Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
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FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish LEAD PENCILS. Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom

No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had at all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [101 fmw6m

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,

Warranted superior to any others in use.

LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!

Cannot be broken by falling, and Never Become Glossy.

These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE. The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO., No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.
CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1863. [1 4 fmw3m rp

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867.

A Cheap Job of Whitewashing.

It is amusing to behold the subterfuges resorted to by our conservative brethren to clear the memory of the late Chief Justice Taney of that terrible shadow, the infamous Dred Scott decision. They now pretend that the Chief Justice did not *decide* "that the negro had no rights that the white man was bound to respect," but that he merely asserted as a historical fact that such was the universal sentiment of the country at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and for a hundred years before. But this does not mend the matter any. The assumed historical fact is no fact, but an abominable falsehood. There never was a time in this country when such a sentiment was generally entertained. At the very period to which Chief Justice Taney ascribed the prevalency of that inhuman sentiment negroes were citizens of the United States, were voters on the same terms with other persons in a majority of the States, were soldiers in the Revolutionary army and in the militia of many of the States. So that the late Chief Justice is forced into the position either of having been grossly ignorant of the history of the country or having invented an infamous sentiment, and *falsely* ascribed it to the fathers of the republic.

There is no escape from this. The line of defense resorted to by Taney's apologists proves it. Thus, our Democratic contemporary attempts to show that Taney's statement that the negro race was regarded as having no rights that white men were bound respect is historically correct by the weak device of quoting the language of a Massachusetts judge, forty years after slavery had been abolished in that State, in which the judge *describes the condition of a slave*, and describes it correctly, as slavery existed in the United States from the beginning down to the time of its abolition. But the question is not as to the condition of *slaves*, but that of the negro race. Taney's sentiment was invented to justify the exclusion of *free* colored men from citizenship in the United States. That our contemporay should have resorted to such a petty and transparent quibble shows how desperate poor old Taney's case is. He stands convicted before the bar of history, of *inventing* an infamous and inhuman sentiment, and then of *falsely* ascribing it to the noble men who founded the American Republic; and he did all this for the purpose of decitizenizing an entire race, and of extending a system of terrible oppression over all the Territories of the United States.

The history of the Dred Scott decision is instructive. That decision was the fruit of a conspiracy between the Supreme Court and the slave power, to extend slavery into the Territories of the United States, and, finally, into the free States themselves. It was in exposing this conspiracy against the liberties of the country, that Abraham Lincoln first achieved that distinction which afterwards made him the standard-bearer of the nation in its great and bloody contest with the slave power. The decision itself never carried with it any moral weight. The conscience of the nation condemned it. The other departments of the Government, and the Court itself, have since ignored it. Negroes are now recognized by all the Departments of the Government as citizens, and are admitted to practice at the bar of the very Court which decided that they were not citizens, while the friends of the late Chief Justice are vainly seeking to screen his memory from the opprobrium of the civilized world. Let the Supreme Court of to-day take warning! There is an immortality of infamy as well as of glory.

A Long Needed Financial Reform.

We have frequently stated that the present condition of the finances of our State removed us but one step above repudiating Mississippi. With an ample revenue, and a yet more brilliant prospect in the future, the Commonwealth has allowed her notes to mature and become overdue, without taking the proper precautions due her honor of providing for their redemption. The consequences are, that while bearing regularly paid interest, and being as safe bonds as any in the country, yet they have been for years considerably below par. The original holders of these bonds have lost heavily by this dereliction of duty on the part of the State. They receive in paper what was designed to be paid in gold; they cannot sell their bonds without heavy loss, and are at the same time taxed by the State and National Governments.

It is, therefore, with no surprise that we hear our contemporaries in neighboring States reflecting strongly on the loose, not to say dishonest, mode of conducting public business in Pennsylvania. The condition of our State debt can at present be looked calmly in the face without any alarm. We are in a position to right ourselves upon the record, and to take up all these protested notes. The total indebtedness of the Commonwealth amounts to $35,000,000. Of this sum $23,000,000 are already due: the remaining $12,000,000 will fall due before 1878. The matter to be at once attended to is that sum which is now overdue.

Hon. George Connell yesterday moved in th (Senate a bill which contains within its provisions the substance of the plan urged by us some months ago. His act authorizes the State Treasurer to borrow $23,000,000, on six per cent. bonds (free of taxation), to take up the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of the same amount; the new issue to be divided as follows:—Five millions payable at any time after five and within ten years. Eight millions payable at any time after ten and within fifteen years. Ten millions payable at any time after fifteen years. Bids for the loan to be opened and awarded to the highest bidder, but no certificate to be negotiated for less than par value. The overdue bonds and certificates may be received in payment.

The provisions of this plan have the sanction of our able State Treasurer, Mr. William H. Kemble, and seem to us at once feasible and just. By this course the State does not increase her indebtedness one cent. It merely makes what is now a dishonest debt become a lawful and legitimate one. It makes the form of debt uniform, and increases its value thereby, as a regular issue of the same general interest and length of time before maturity is much easier negotiated than a number of small miscellaneous loans. There can be little doubt but that this loan will command a premium, for all of which the State will be the gainer. By the exemption from taxation, the injustice now done to the holders of the overdue bonds is obviated, and a powerful argument in favor of the new loan is thus afforded.

The gradual division of the maturing of the loan renders it safe beyond all doubt. The surplus given into the hands of the sinking fund commission exceeds $1,500,000 within the past four years, notwithstanding the heavy war expense. Consequently, there can be no possible doubt of its extinguishment at the time named. The last clause of the bill is an act of justice at the expense of policy. It is clearly proper that, as the holders of the old loans have paid par for their investments therefore they should receive par in return. Making the old loans convertible into the new will thus do justice, but will lose the State considerable money which might have been saved if she went into the market and bought up her now depreciated bonds.

It is clear, however, that she ought rather to follow the dictates of right than of policy. We do not know but that, after all, honesty is the best policy, for additional confidence is secured for the new loan by this redeeming of the Legislature and of the State. There is nothing, however, at present to prevent the Legislature at once adopting this plan, and having the stain on the honor of our State at once wiped out. Every day it remains lessens the confidence of the people, and makes the negotiation of the new loan more and more difficult.

A New Movement Foreshadowed.

Indications are not wanting that a serious endeavor is about to be made at Washington to overcome the present "dead lock," by some new movement based upon the idea of qualified suffrage for the blacks of the South and qualified amnesty for the late Rebels. It is asserted that representative men of the South are beginning to advocate this plan, and that it has for some time been favorably regarded by the President. While it is impossible to predict what may grow out of this movement, should it be seriously advocated, yet we hopefully regard every indication of any approach towards a settlement of our national difficulties upon a just and safe basis. If, instead of wrangling any longer over our troubles, the whole country, North and South, would at once honestly accept the situation, and take the broad democratic position of equal rights to all citizens as the basis of reconstruction, this whole question might be settled in six months, every State restored to its position in the Union, and a clear path opened for national progress and prosperity in the future. Are there any possible dangers which could arise from this liberal, enfranchising policy, that can for a moment be compared with the clouds of doubt and peril which now surround us? Has our experience of the principles of republican liberty in the past been so disastrous as to make us shrink from their full application now? Where in our own country, or in the world, can we find better governed communities—communities where the rights of property, liberty, and life are more sacredly secured, and all the objects of civil government more fully obtained—than in those States of the American Union where every citizen has equal rights before the law? How long shall we shut our eyes to the fact that a simple and sovereign remedy for all our difficulties lies at our very doors?

The Kansas Senators.

Hon. S. C. Pomeroy was yesterday re-elected by the Legislature of Kansas to represent that State in the Senate of the United States for six years from the fourth day of March next, and the Hon. E. G. Ross was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late James H. Lane.

Senator Pomeroy was one of the earliest settlers of Kansas, and was one of her most prominent and useful citizens during the free State struggle. Upon the admission of the State into the Union he was elected one of her first Senators, drawing the long term of six years. He is among the leaders of the radical sentiment of the country, and with the legislative experience he has already acquired, will be more than ever an able and valuable member of the Senate.

Major Ross is also one of the "old guard" of Kansas, being among her earliest settlers. Though a man of quiet and unassuming manners, he was always classed among the fighting men in the days of the Kansas struggle, and made a good record as an officer during the war. He was appointed, temporarily, by the Governor of Kansas to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Lane, and has now been elected to that position by the Legislature. He is a true man, and can be relied upon in any emergency.

Mr. Boutwell's bill excluding persons who have been guilty of treason, bribery, murder, or other felonies, or engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, from acting as attorneys or counsellors in any United States Court, was passed yesterday in the House of Representatives by a vote of 109 to 42. This is the bill over which the Democrats filibustered all Tuesday night. The bill will undoubtedly pass the Senate also, be vetoed, and passed over the veto.

Nevada is to be added to the States that have ratified the Constitutional amendment.

The British Navy in 1867.

From an official return just issued, under the authority of the Lords of the Admiralty, of the number, name, tonnage, armament, and horse-power of each vessel comprising the British navy, we find there are 579 vessels of all descriptions, which may be classified as follows:—312 ships, corvettes, and frigates; 72 sailing ships, 100 gunboats, 113 vessels employed in harbor service, 44 coast-guard cruisers, and 38 coast-guard watch vessels. Of the foregoing no less than 262 are in commission and doing duty in various parts of the globe. In addition to the above there are also 24 vessels under construction at the various Government and private yards, many of which are in a very forward state for launching. The following are the iron-clads:—

ARMOR-PLATED TURRET SHIPS.

Ship.	Guns.	Tons.	Ship.	Guns.	Tons.
Captain	6	4272	Monarch	6	5100

ARMOR-PLATED FRIGATES.

Ship.	Guns.	Tons	Ship.	Guns.	Tons.
Hercules	12	5226	Repulse	12	3716
Inconstant	16	3978			

ARMOR PLATED DOUBLE RAM CORVETTE.

Ship.	Guns.	Tons.
Penelope	10	2947

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY, January 29, 1867.
The Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be read at 11½ o'clock.
The polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 22 5t JOSEPH S. P. ROT, Secretary.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 326 N. Sixth street.
Hornto C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 229 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis B. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.
A special meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company,
No. 228 DOCK Street, Philadelphia,
On THURSDAY January 31, 1867,
At 4 o'clock P. M.,
to authorize the creation of
SPECIAL STOCK,
under act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania of March 31 1866, for raising money for prosecution of the Company's business by sale or pledge thereof, by issue of bonds on security of the Company's property or otherwise, the selling or otherwise disposing of one or more of the collieries
Also, to take such further action in the premises as the interests of the Company may require.
A. B. ALMON,
1t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven-per-cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant. WILLIAM WHARTON,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 14 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., exclusive of taxes payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT,
1 14 2w Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Upstairs.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., clear of taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 31st instant.
The transfer books will be closed until February 1, proximo. J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 19 16t Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE JOINT Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. on the Receipts of the first instalment, paid September 1, 1866, free of Government tax, payable at the Office of the companies in New York and Philadelphia on and after January 31, 1867
The Transfer books of Stock and Instalment Receipts will be closed until February 1, from this date. January 18. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Princeton, N. J., Jan. 17 1867. 1 19 12t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3t

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC.—FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN STREET, BELOW SIXTEENTH, ON THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1867.
SOLOISTS—Mrs. HENRIETTE BEHRENS,
Miss CAROLINE McCAFFREY,
Professor THOMAS BISHOP,
Mr. JAMES PEARCE,
Organist, St. Mark's.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
To be had at (1 19stuwth4t 4p*
C. W. A. Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.
W. H. Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at
Book Store Reformed Church, No. 54 N. Sixth street.

"OUR NEW HOUSE; OR, PLEASURES OF HOUSE-HUNTING."—Lecture by Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, at NATIONAL HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, January 29, at 8 o'clock. Proceeds for a benevolent object
Tickets, 75 cents; for sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Bower's, Sixth and Green streets; Kennedy's, Seventh and Brown streets; Evans', Sixth and Poplar; Matlack's No. 904 Market street; Baptist Publication Office, Arch street, near Sixth, and at the Door 1 19 3t*

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the COLORED SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LEAGUE will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at LIBERTY HALL.
G. R. HART, Chairman.
A. M. Green, Secretary. 1t*

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 921 CHESNUT Street.
Published in Conformity to the Charter.

Receipts for the year ending December 31, 1866.

Life Premiums for term of life	$369 274·24	
Interest on Investments, Policy fees, etc	113,746·59	
		$483,021·43

Losses and Expenses During the Same Period.

Losses on 44 lives amounting to	125,550 00	
Expenses, Salaries, Advertising, Stamps, Medical Examinations, etc	18,981·17	
Rent and Taxes—City, State and National	3,535 02	
Commissions to Agents, Advertising, Licenses, etc	40,971·80	
Premiums returned and Policies Purchased	1,420·18	
Interest on Stocks and Loans, Bought, etc	2,290·52	
		192,748·78
Surplus		$290 272·65
Accumulated Capital, December 31, 1865	$1,406 318·21	
Deduct Scrip received in reduction of Premiums	88,860 00	
		1,407,456·21
Accumulated Capital, December 31, 1866		$1,697 730 86

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY LIABLE FOR LOSSES.

	Cost.	
$160,000·00 U. S. 5 per cent. Registered Loans 1871	$100 212 50	
160 000·00 U. S. 5-20's per cent. Loan	161,575·00	
75,000 00 U. S. 6 per cent. Registered Loan 1881	79,987·50	
150 000·00 U. S. 7·30 Treasury Notes	159 825·00	
120,000·00 Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, free	121 851·13	
6,000 00 Philadelphia 6 per cent Loan, taxed	6,178·00	
7,400·00 Philadelphia 5 per cent. Loan, taxed	5 858·75	
10,000·00 Pittsburg 6 per cent. Bonds	8 325·00	
26,000·00 Allegheny County 6 per cent. Bonds	19 395 00	
12,000·00 Allegheny County 5 per cent. Bonds	9,000·00	
10,000·00 Washington County 6 per cent. Bonds	7,525 00	
21,000 00 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds	20,200 00	
17 000·00 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, 1871	17 000·00	
12 000·00 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds	9,706·25	
10,000 00 Harrisburg Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,700·00	
10,000 00 Louisville city 6 per cent. Bonds	7 141·40	
858 Shares Pennsylvania Railroad Stock	39,342·77	
260 Shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. do	13 317·25	
212 Shares Girard Life Insurance and Annuity Company do	5 575·38	
100 Shares Western National Bank Stock	6,862 50	
209 Shares Commercial National Bank Stock	11,035·25	
70 Shares North America Bank Stock	10,163·39	
100 Shares Manufacturers National Bank Stock	2,784·00	
50 Shares Girard National Bank Stock	2,000·00	
18 Shares Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank Stock	1 989·00	
425 Shares Corn Exchange National Bank Stock	21 250 00	
50 Shares Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis	4,950 50	
250 Shares Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company Stock	6,250·00	
	$871,374·19	
$41,252·54 Bonds and Mortgages, all first liens	339,973·00	
11,355·00 Ground Rents, all first liens	11,355 00	
Real Estate held by the Company	74,539·19	
Premium Notes secured by Policies	201,587·89	
Balances in hands of Agents	3 259 78	
Loans on Collaterals	6,053·93	
Quarterly Payments due Company	22,269·26	
Scrip Dividends purchased by Company	92,777 55	
Cash on hand and in Bank	60,344·57	
Office Furniture	4,452·28	
Life Interest and Annuity	6,0·25	
Interest on Stocks and Loans accrued to December 31, 1866	18,953 98	
	$1,705 739·86	
Deduct losses not yet due, etc	8,200 00	
Market value, $1,818,060 86	Cost	$1,697,730 86

At an election held at the Office of the Company on Monday, 7th of January, 1867, the following named gentlemen were chosen Trustees for three years:—
JOHN G. BRENNER,
BENJAMIN COATES,
RICHARD S. NEWBOLD,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
WILLIAM P. HACKER,
JOSEPH H. TROTTER,
WILLIAM H. KERN,
JAMES HUSTON,
EDWARD M. NEEDLES.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 8th instant, the following Officers were elected:—
JAMES TRAQUAIR, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNER, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The Board declared a *Return Premium Dividend* in Scrip of FIFTY PER CENT. upon the premiums paid in 1866 on all Policies in force December 31 1866 and decided to receive the Scrip Certificates of 1863 and 1864 in settlement of premiums, and in payment of premium notes as the premiums mature.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel C. Huey,	Christian J. Hoffman,
Theophilus Paulding,	Charles Watson,
Edmund A. Souder,	Elwood Johnson,
Samuel E. Stokes,	John G. Keppler,
Henry C. Townsend,	John G. Brenner,
Thomas W. Dallis,	Benjamin Coates,
Joseph M. P. Price,	Richard S. Newbold,
Samuel A. Bispham,	James B. McFarland,
John A. Needles, Balt.,	William P. Hacker,
Rudolphus Kent,	Joseph H. Trotter,
Samuel J. Christian,	William H. Kern,
James O. Pease,	James Euston,
Warner M. Basin,	Edward M. Needles.
Frederic A. Hoyt,	

SOLICITOR.
HENRY C. TOWNSEND.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS
EDWARD HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1439 Walnut st.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., No. 1415 Walnut street
In attendance at the Office of the Company, from 1 to 2 P. M., daily.

OFFICERS
JAMES TRAQUAIR, President
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNER, A. V. P. and Actuary
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary. 1 24 thstu3t

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains Bracelets etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1 1867 1 19 3m

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work five years old. Address Box 84," Evening Telegraph Office." 1 24

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBID harboring or trusting my wife, CATHARINE L. FOWLER, under penalty of the law.
1t* ISAAC C. FOWLER.

SKATING PARKS.

GRANDE FETE SUR LA GLACE,
AT EASTWICK PARK,
WILL TAKE PLACE TO-MORROW,
FROM 2 TO 10 O'CLOCK P. M.
Decorations under the charge of Mr. CHARLES F. BERGER.
Fireworks under the care of Professor SAMUEL JACKSON. 1t

SKATING! SKATING!
WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Ice in splendid condition; perfectly smooth. Snow all removed. Park open until 10 o'clock. Fine band of music.
NOTE.—ALWAYS SKATING SIGNS ON CARS.
Admission 25 cents.
To Park (by a few minutes' ride) by the Market or Walnut street cars. 1t*

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES
AND
GRANTING ANNUITIES
CAPITAL..... .....$1,000,000

Publish, in conformity with an act of the Legislature the following Statement of their Assets on the 1st of December 1866:—

REAL ESTATE—League Island; Office Building, No. 304 Walnut street, and sundry well-secured Ground Rents	$238,194·38
BONDS AND MORTGAGES on unincumbered property	538,618·74
LOANS ON CALL, with ample securities	1,896,728 76
DEBTS DUE TO COMPANY, including advances in Trust Estates	79,690·43
CASH	236,682 53
STOCKS AND LOANS, as per list below	1,847,544 27
Total	$4,783,449 11

LIST OF STOCKS AND LOANS.

112 shares Commercial National Bank.	$1,847,534 27
304 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.	
161 shares Philadelphia National Bank.	
45 shares State Bank, Camden.	
600 shares Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company	
200 shares Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.	
244 shares Cleveland and Mahoning R. R.	
32 shares Delaware Bridge Company, Easton.	
300 shares Insurance Company of North America.	
103 shares Schuylkill Navigation Co.	
282 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad	
20 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	
50 shares North Pennsylvania R. R Co.	
807 shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.	
$314,400 Philadelphia City and Gas Loans.	
45,000 Philadelphia City Warrants.	
10,000 Schuylkill Navigation Company 6 per cent.	
7,000 Pittsburg 5 per cent.	
5,000 Pittsburg 6 per cent.	
415,700 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	
71,172 '66 Ches and Del aware Canal.	
12,000 Youghiogheny Coal Company.	
20,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Co.	
5,000 Allegheny City.	
100,000 Pennsylvania Railroad debentures.	
21,000 Tennessee 5 per cent.	
10,000 Tennessee 6 per cent	
21,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad.	
25,000 New Jersey	
30,000 Junction Railroad.	
30,000 Pennsylvania War Loan	
25,000 McKean and Elk Land Co	
41,000 Warren and Franklin 7 per cent	
105,000 Delaware and Raritan Canal and Belvidere Railroad.	
27,000 Lackawana and Bloomsburg Railroad.	
20,000 Cleveland and Mahoning	
20,000 Hamilton Co., Ohio.	
26,000 Sunbury and Erie Railroad.	
20,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	
40,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage.	
8,000 Elmira and W. Railroad.	
40,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.	
9,500 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad sterling bonds.	
60,000 Little Schuylkill Railroad Co.	
14,000 Reading Railroad.	
3,000 Northern Liberties Railroad.	
100 Lehigh Valley Railroad.	
250 Schuylkill Navigation Boat Loan.	
147,900 United States Bonds and Compound Interest Notes	

CHARLES DUTILH, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM B. HILL, ACTUARY.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, No. 304 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, January 22 1867.
At an election of the Stockholders, held on Monday, the 21st inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

CHARLES DUTILH,	GEO. F. CAMPBELL,
HENRY J. WILLIAMS,	ADOLPH E. BORIE,
JOSEPH SWIFT,	ALEXANDER BIDDLE,
WILLIAM H. HART,	JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT,
WILLIAM S. VAUX,	PEMBERTON S. MORRIS,
WILLIAM HAMMAR,	CHRISTIAN N.
JOHN R. WUCHERER,	S. MORRIS WAIN.

And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, CHARLES DUTILH was unanimously re-elected President and WILLIAM B. HILL Actuary.
1 23 3t WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

TO THE LADIES.
EVENING PARTIES.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 19 1m4p

HAVANA CIGARS.
In store a choice assortment of FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY
HAVANA CIGARS.
For sale by the box or thousand, at prices much below the present cost of importation.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.
3 14 mwf4p§

WH. SHOW HINE
GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST

DESIRABLE GRAZING FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.
The subscriber will set at Public Sale on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at Woodstown, N. J. at 2 o'clock P. M., his Grazing or Milk Farm of 102 acres, situated near Woodstown, Salem county, N. J. The land is all tillable, under good fence, well watered, and buildings fair The West Jersey Railroad passes by the place. This property is worthy the attention of purchasers
JONATHAN WEBSTER.
N. B.—For full information apply at "Flour Store" No 1253 N. TWELFTH Street above Girard Avenue, TWELFTH and STILES Streets. 1 23 3t

$15,000, $10,000, $5000, $4000, AND several other sums to invest upon Mortgage. Apply to A. FITLER,
1 23 3t* No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.)
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission 12 24 3m 4p
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
WITHOUT CHARGE.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
1 24 10t4p DREXEL & CO.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m4p

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EASTERN DIVISION,
OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867.
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Eastern Division,
DUE FEBRUARY 1,
Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
On and after that date.
1 22 tF1t WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

BACON & WARDER
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.
STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.
WILLIAM B. BACON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
1 3 1mrp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham.
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt.
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 31 3m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of DE COURSEY, HAMILTON & EVANS, is this day dissolved by limitation.
Philadelphia, December 31 1866.

The undersigned having, with ROBERT L. TAYLOR Esq. of New York, as special partner, entered into a partnership under the firm of HAMILTON, EVANS & DE COURSEY, will continue the business at No. 305 CHESNUT Street
HUGH HAMILTON, } General
CHARLES T. EVANS, } Partners.
MARCELLUS L. DE COURSEY, }
ROBERT L. TAYLOR, Special Partner.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1867. 1 24thstu10t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into Copartnership under the firm of HARDING & WHITE, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at Nos 29 and 31 South FRONT Street, and Nos. 28 and 30 South WATER Street
ALEXANDER HARDING,
HENRY C. WHITE.
Philadelphia, January 22, 1867. 1 23 12t

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth.
Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons 1 23 tirp

The Occupation of Empresses and Queens.

Homer has given us some notion of the employment of Princesses of his day, one of the most interesting episodes in his immortal epic being a descriptive account of the daughters of Ulysses engaged with their needles. It is curious to observe how that domestic occupation survives, although its mode has greatly changed, and is still occasionally indulged in by living Empresses and Queens, to relieve their minds from the cares of state and the weariness of Courts. Thus, the Empress of the French, the Empress of Russia, and the Queens of Spain and Bavaria, we are told by Court newsmen, beguile their hours with the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. The needle, as used in the old-fashioned way, is fast departing from our domiciles, but we have a far better substitute in these invaluable and elegant machines; indeed, as the *Times* says:—"To possess a Sewing Machine, and to know how to use it, is to possess a little mine of wealth."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

BONHOMMIE. — Good-nature and good-heartedness, warmth of heart and soul, exceeding love of our fellow-men, purely truthful, Christian love, make up what the French language expresses in the significant compound word *bonhommie*. How comprehensive! Like the legal *et cætera* of Lord Coke, it is pregnant with meaning. *Je ne sais quoi* is another of these Gallic compounds that, like the *veni, vidi, vici* of Cæsar, or the *peccavi*, the punning despatch of Lord Clyde, "I have Scinde," contains a world of meaning. She has a certain *je ne sais quoi*, I do not know what—an indescribable something—a charm beyond words about her—expresses the inner meaning of the expression, as *bonhommie* portrays all the good inherent in the human heart, and practically exhibited in a truly good man's every-day existence in his intercourse with society. We have few such men among us—very few, indeed. We question whether in the whole circle of our acquaintances we could place our hand upon the shoulder of a single one, while our literature is equally barren in such characters. Only the brothers Cheeryble of Dickens arise before us, and these gentlemen were really actual existences, and not myths of the author's imagination. Will some one send us the name of such a living personage, that we may do honor to the living representative of the true Christian spirit on earth!

The world, however, is not without good men. Their name, happily, is Legion, in all classes of society, however high or low, as well as good fellows who are ever more in the majority. What the world calls a good fellow, a jolly, merry-hearted, rollicking, "rake-helly" sort of a creature, always willing to do his *confrere* a good turn, spending his money freely when he has any, often to his own sorrow—he abounds everywhere. The nationality of *bonhomme* is limited, confining itself almost entirely to the German and the pure national American element, with the former perhaps originating in its memories of the vaterland, and utterly distinct from the clannishness of the Irish character. But the American is truly *sui generis* and cosmopolitan in the perfect looseness of his expression of this sentiment. He is a hail fellow—well met wherever the sun shines, and his country's flag flaunts its starry glories and auroral blazonery.

There are many men, however, who, for business purposes, affect this virtue, and ostentatiously exhibit its kindly characteristics—gentlemen with fair, open countenances, who never approach you except as exemplars of the living spirit of kindness. And how many are there of these, and every one with an ulterior object in view, his eye upon your affections and your purse—the Sir Dudley (Deadly) Smooths of the upper circles of society. Such, of course, ought to be avoided; but how to do it, for there is invariably a sort of semi-*bonhommie*, an overflow, a very flush of generosity, of soul over soul, an apparent frankness and confidence, an appreciation of one's merits, a desire to make your acquaintance, to obtain your friendship, that, "will ye, nil ye," draws the uninitiated and unworldly into his web, from which he emerges a sadder and a wiser man. Out upon such cattle, who put shame upon the race! Good-fellowship is one thing, *bonhommie* another. Leigh Hunt's admirable "Abou ben Adhem" in modern Oriental, and the patient Job, of the ancient, expresses the word in its true significance.

TWO FARMERS ROBBED AND ASSAULTED AT A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—Last Monday evening two farmers, named William and James Smith, arrived from the country, and put up for the night at a disorderly dance house, No. 140 N. Water street, unconscious of its real disreputable character, and the foul blots on humanity it contained.

They desired beds, and William Smith was assigned a room, and his companion James accommodated with a settee. William had but just got snugly ensconced between the sheets, when his room was entered by a number of men, some of whom commenced to beat him terribly in the face, cutting it very badly, while the rest effectually cleaned his pants pockets of about $15. James, who was lying on the settee, was robbed of $95 by some women, who came into the room and worked in unison with the other party of men. The farmers managed to get out of the house, and made their way homewards, and were unable to make complaint because of their injuries.

Yesterday, however, the police becoming cognizant of the affair, made raid on the house, and arrested a gang of sixteen—twelve men and four women—who were immediately marched to the office of Alderman Williams, who bound over the two women identified as the robbers of James Smith, named Mary Mulholland and Mary Kline, and one man—Charles Gratz—who was engaged in the assault on William Smith, to appear at court, and discharged the rest on bail to keep the peace. Another man, named Hogan, has been arrested as being one of the first in the affair.

BURGLARIES.—At an early hour this morning the tailor-shop of Mr. Henry Armhold, No. 228 Poplar street, was entered, and robbed of about $1200 worth of material. The thieves effected an entrance by prying open a shutter in an alley alongside of the shop. They had with them a horse and sleigh. About 3 o'clock this morning one of the neighbors was awakened by the noise, and saw the horse and sleigh, and also heard a man who was in the latter sing out, "Come, hurry up, the horse won't stand." Soon afterwards they drove off. Mr. Armhold lost three pieces of black cloth, three pieces of fancy stuff, and a couple of fine overcoats.

The dwelling part of the house occupied by Mr. John McCrossin, at the northwest corner of Mervine and Master streets, was entered and robbed of $150 in money last night, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. Mr. McCrossin thinks they must have obtained entrance through the second-story back window by prying open a shutter. They then went into the front chamber on the second floor, and ransacked a bureau, obtaining the money in one of the drawers.

FIRE-PLUGS FROZEN.—Several times has attention been called in our columns to the fact that the fire-plugs in our city are wholly unprotected against the cold. Several have burst, and most of the others have been so frozen as to be unserviceable when wanted. At the fire yesterday afternoon, back of No. 3621 Walnut street, when Mr. Sutler's stable was burned, *the fire-plugs in the neighborhood were all frozen up.* The West Philadelphia Hose Company, by the most strenuous exertions, going around to all the houses in the vicinity and borrowing tea-kettles full of hot water, succeeded in thawing out one plug, from which they got a supply of water and put the fire out. A stable adjoining, in which was stored a large quantity of hay and straw, made a narrow escape. Had it caught fire, an extensive conflagration might have ensued.

HIS NAME.—The name of the recruiting officer who was shot last evening, whilst in the discharge of his duty, is Sergeant Lendall H. Biglow, and the person he was trying to arrest as a deserter was named Clenn Daniels, alias Harry B. Smith.

THE OYSTER EMBARGO.—The luscious bivalve is still the scarcest commodity in the market. The upward bound oyster fleet still lies off League Island, *vis-a-vis* with Red Bank, frozen in, with several unfortunate tugs that went to their assistance. Almost all yesterday the Ice Boat made desperate efforts to cut them out, but only succeeded in reaching the Horse Shoe, where she is now battering away. The peculiar character of the river at that, point the marsh, known as Brown's Island, jutting out into a sort of rotund promontory, and the channel proper running a little out of mid-river towards the Jersey shore, where, too, from the narrowness of the stream the ice becomes, as it were, land locked between the two shores, makes an attempt to force its way something like rushing against a granite wall. There they lie, and there they will lie until Providence sends a thaw. But the oyster fleet at our wharves is in a still worse situation. Some sixty vessels are lying at Washington, Queen, Spruce, and Noble street wharves, only too anxious to escape from their icy thraldom; the captains and crews standing on the wharves and looking wistfully out on the icy river, smiling when they see a stray gull flying up stream, but groaning dismally when they look at the crows alighting within a few yards of the wharves. The river in front, from Kensington to Washington street wharf, is to day a sort of accumulated *debris*, so fine is the drifting ice broken up by the constant passage of the ferry-boats. Some talk is made of an overland expedition to the oystermen below, with cars and wagons, to the point where they lie, but those who know the cost and danger, smile at the fancy. In the meantime there are no oysters in market. A single lot—a bag of 600—sold this morning for $9, at Vine street ferry. There were no others to be seen or heard of.

A COUNTERFEIT CASE.—Thomas Smith and James Marion were before Commissioner Sergeant this morning upon the charge of attempting to pass a $50 counterfeit Treasury note last evening, upon John Lomacks, at his place of business, No. 1526 Market street.

Charles Weakley sworn—I am a police officer of the Sixth District; about nine o'clock last night there was a boy came to the Station House and said Mr. Lomacks wanted an officer; I went to his place of business on Market street, and he showed me a $50 bill; Mr. Lomacks said he had been out to two gentlemen to see if it was genuine, and both declared it to be a counterfeit; I then took the young men to the station-house and searched them; they had no money; Smith said he had received this note in a letter from a soldier out West, who owed him $50, and that he had been a soldier himself.

John Lomacks sworn—These young men came to my place yesterday; they tendered me a $50 bill in payment for a coat they had purchased at $18; I went out to see if it was good, but it was pronounced a counterfeit; I was out nearly ten minutes; the young men made no attempt to go away; they could have gone away had they chosen to.

Defendants were held in $500 bail each for a further hearing at 12 o'clock on the 31st inst.

DISTILLERY IN A DWELLING HOUSE.—Before Commissioner Smith, at 12 o'clock to-day, John Meskill and Edward T. Maguire were charged with distilling in a dwelling house.

John Miller, Revenue Agent, sworn—I was instructed by a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to visit the place of Meskill & Maguire; I visted their premises, on Front street, below Callowhill; the lower part of the place is occupied and used by them as a distillery; at the opposite side, on Front street, there was a tavern, and men were in there drinking; I saw no entrance on the Water street side to the store on Front street.

H. L. Woolf sworn—There were women cooking in the second story, and they told us there were beds up stairs.

Defendants were held in $1000 bail.

ROW AT A BALL.—John Grugan went to a ball at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets last night. In the course of events he lost the check for his overcoat. Some other person found it, and not being possessed of a coat of his own, he went to the person having charge of hats and coats, and got Grugan's overcoat, and left. When the latter found out his loss he naturally became very indignant, and going to the keeper of the coat room, he waxed wrathy, and pitched into that individual, and upset him and his place generally. The consequence was that an officer took Grugan into custody, and took him to the Station House. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who committed him to answer for assault and battery.

THROWING SNOW-BALLS—A SMALL BOY THROWN DOWN AND HIS ARM BROKEN.—A little fellow named Eddie Good was indulging in the boyish amusement of throwing snow-balls yesterday morning on the sidewalk before his home, No. 426 Garden street. It so happened that a larger and much older boy named Augustus Beck, fifteen years old, passed on the opposite side, and was hit, not at all seriously, by one of the balls thrown by Good. Like a great many ill-natured persons, he ran across the street and roughly pushed Eddie down, thereby causing the breaking of the latter's left arm. He was arrested, taken before Alderman Hibbard, and held to appear at Court in the sum of $300 bail.

TOO SOLICITOUS BY HALF.—A couple of darkeys, becoming emulous of befriending the community at large (so they said), were engaged in trying the doors of the stores and dwellings in the neighborhood of Thirteenth and Market streets last evening about half-past 7. Officer Shaffer observing their movements, got assistance, and surrounded them. He asked them what they were doing. "We're doing nothing, boss," they replied. Officer Shaffer thinking that was a strange way of doing nothing, took them into custody. It is supposed that they are a couple of sneak thieves. They gave the names of James Painter and William Burton. Alderman Swift sent them below, in default of $400 bail.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE.—Adam Lawrence (colored) was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of larceny. He had been employed by Mrs. Childs, who keeps a dyeing and scouring establishment at No. 143 North Ninth street. For some time past she had been missing small articles from her shop, and of course had to make good the loss to the owners. It was both annoying and at the same time a losing operation to her, and she determined to set a watch and catch the thief. Lawrence was finally detected in the act of taking some small articles. She had him arrested and taken before Alderman Jones, who, after hearing the facts of the case, held him for a further hearing.

STEALING A DOG.—A nice legal question was raised by the stealing of an unfortunate pup, whose well-turned head and graceful limbs were too much for the honesty of Peter Ehrenberg alias Pretzel to withstand. Yesterday he took the aforesaid elegant cur into his arms, and was making away with it. The owner interfered, and Pretzel made an assault and battery upon him at Third and Shippen streets. However, the belligerent thief was arrested and taken before Alderman Tittermary. After patiently hearing the different versions of the dog story, the Alderman committed Pretzel to answer for assault and battery and larceny. The sorrowing pup was restored to its grief-stricken master.

SHOEMAKERS ON A STRIKE.—Eighteen shoemakers, believing that their merits and labor required an advance in wages, made a strike for higher pay; and to enforce their demand, so as to meet with success, they stepped in and interferred with the shoe business of Sarness, Wagner & Co., out of which they immediately stepped on a warrant issued by Alderman Williams, who bound them over not to interfere in any person's business, and to keep the peace generally.

A GRAND CONCERT.—A fine concert of sacred music will be given this evening in the Fifth Reformed Church, Green street, below Sixteenth, in aid of the Sabbath School fund. A good programme has been prepared, and some of the *ton* of our resident vocal talent will participate. Professor James Pearce, Organist of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, will perform some fine voluntaries—a real treat of themselves.

TWO BOYS AMUSE THEMSELVES BY SHOOTING AT PEOPLE, AND WOUND TWO PERSONS.—Two boys, one by the name of Ward, aged about ten, and another named Knowles, amused themselves this morning by shooting at two persons, which will cost them dearly.

Mr. Samuel Read, a millwright, while engaged at his work in his shop, corner of Twenty-third and Locust streets, was shot at, the boys standing in the street and firing with a pistol, the buckshot passing in at the window, one lodging in Mr. Read's right temple, two in his hand, and another in his leg. They also shot at a man who was engaged in selling potatoes on the street at the time, and wounded him also, to an extent, however, not yet ascertained, as the man went away.

Information of this dastardly act being received, Lieutenant Adam Reese, in company with one of Lieutenant Connolly's men, immediately went in search of the boys. Lieutenant Reese soon ferreted out the hiding-place of Ward, which was in the loft of a house corner of Twenty-third and Callowhill streets, where he was secreted. He was marched to the Fifteenth and Locust streets Station House, there to await a hearing of the case. Knowles has as yet not been found.

Mr. Reed knows of nothing which could have caused their firing at him, as he has had no dealings whatever with the boys.

A TROUBLESOME CUSTOMER.—Last Tuesday evening, as Day Sergeant Afferback was riding in one of the Fifth street passenger cars, when they had got near to Poplar street, he noticed a cart just ahead which was driven by an Irishman, get upon the track. The man driving the cart walked his horse very slowly, and refused to get off and allow the car to pass on. The sergeant got out and ordered the man to get off. He told him in reply to go to —, and applied a very opprobious epithet to him. The Sergeant then made a jump to get into the cart to arrest the driver, when the latter kicked him in the face, and knocked him down. He jumped up and siezed the horse by the head rein, when the Irishman whipped up his horse, and Sergeant Afferbach was thrown down and the cart passed over his leg, injuring him pretty severely, and also crushing his hand. Then putting his horse at full speed he managed to escape.

BISHOP CLARK, of Rhode Island, will lecture on Friday evening, at the Hall of the University of Pennsylvania, in aid of the National Orphans' Homestead at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The subject of his lecture is "Progress." Bishop Clark is among the prominent divines of the time, and his lecture will undoubtedly be of especial interest. Tickets can be obtained at the Protestant Episcopal Book Store, No. 1224 Chesnut street; Remont & McCauley's, No. 1314 Chesnut street; Duffield Ashmead, No. 724 Chesnut street; Mrs. J. Hamilton's, No. 1344 Chesnut street; and at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

RUMORED ARREST. — It was currently reported around town that a couple of persons had been arrested in this city on suspicion of having been concerned in the burning of the frigate New Ironsides.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

SALT IN THE STREETS.—The following important testimony has just been published, to which we would invite public attention:—"This certifies that on last Tuesday I came to the city, and walked from the depot to Charles Stokes & Co's Clothing Establishment, under the Continental Hotel; that I suffered much with the cold atmosphere, induced, as I have every reason to believe by the salt slush; that I purchased a suit of winter clothing at that eminent house, and on returning home, I felt no cold whatever; I regard a suit of clothing bought there as an effectual remedy against the cold either in or out of the city. JOHN JONES, Jonesville, Pa.

"Subscribed before me etc."

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH, it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a predisposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, and wastes the general strength and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold, or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

BOGUS FOREIGN PERFUMES infest the market. The real cannot be imported on account of the enormous duty. Meanwhile Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," which would beat them out of the field even under a free-trade system, is everywhere in urgent demand.—*Columbia Spy.*

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Woffles.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

BUY YOUR Black Cake, the best in the world, of Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

A CARD,

BELIEVING THAT THE CUT, QUALITY, AND PRICE OF CLOTHING ARE MATTERS NOT UNWORTHY THE SCRUTINY AND CONSIDERATION OF PRUDENT MEN, WE INVITE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF WINTER READY-MADE CLOTHING, EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS, BUSINESS, AND STREET SUITS. PRICES ALL REDUCED SINCE TAKING ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HIBBERT—LEVIS.—By Friends' ceremony, January 1 1867, at the residence of the bride's aunt M. T. Grover, in the presence of his Honor Morton McMichael, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, JESSE HIBBERT to MARY A. LEVIS.

LEVIS—PENNELL.—At the same place and by the same, SAMUEL F. LEVIS to REBECCA PENNELL, all of Delaware county No cards.

HOPKINS—BEEKMAN.—On the 21st instant, by the Rev. Daniel Washburn, of Trinity Church, JAMES W HOPKINS, Esq., to MARY E., only daughter of Thomas J Beekman, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

AMEY.—On the 21st instant, GEORGE, son of George and Harriet K. Amey, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather William H Scheetz, Montgomery county on Friday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Wissahickon station to meet the 7·45 A. M. train from the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

BATES.—Suddenly, on the 23d instant, PHIL., son of James and Ann Jane Bates aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 2122 Geiss street, below York, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

BAXTER.—On Monday evening, the 21st instant, JAMES McGINLEY, son of James and Mary Baxter aged 33 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 4522 Miller street, Germantown, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GITHENS.—On the 23d January JOSEPH GITHENS

The relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence near Fellowship, Camden county, N. J., on Seventh-day morning at 11 o'clock.

NEWLIN.—On Monday, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock P. M., JULIA, wife of James W Newlin.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1328 S. Broad street, on Friday morning, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at St. Mary's Church.

SCULLIN.—On the 22d instant, JOHN SCULLIN, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Paul Scullin, No. 4425 Main street, Manayunk, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WICKES.—On the 21st instant, Mr. SAMUEL WICKES, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1128 Frankford road, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPER? TO PAY A surgeon's bill for broken bones or injuries from falls upon ice, or to wear Creepers on your shoes, and thus prevent them? Several kinds for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

NUT-PICKS AND NUT-CRACKERS OF various kinds for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

DIRT, DUST, PINS, NEEDLES, SHREDS of thread, scraps of paper are all gathered up by the Patent Carpet Sweeper quite as well as in sweeping with a broom, and with no injury to the carpet. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

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No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nottingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO

Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and
Curtain Muslins in great variety

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

9 14 wfm6mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL........................$500,000

DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds..............................$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities......50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion....................$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion....................$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate........................$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, January 24.

General Grant's Reception.

The second reception last night by General Grant and lady was a perfect jam from 8 o'clock until 11. It was a very dressy and fashionable affair. The dining-room was used for dancing, and temperance refreshments were handed around, in the shape of ice cream, cake, water ices, etc. The music was furnished by the 5th Cavalry band.

Mrs. Grant was attired in a black velvet coat, with low neck, and trimmed with black lace. Her hair was crimped and dressed with curls. The General was in uniform.

Among the visitors were Secretary McCulloch and lady, Secretary Browning and daughter, and the Misses O'Bannon, nieces of the Secretary, Vice-President Foster and lady, Senator Sumner and lady, Senator Chandler and lady, Senator Harris and daughter, Senators Johnson, Kirkwood, Howe, Patterson, and Lane; Representatives Banks and lady, Bingham, Leftwich, Boutwell, Williams, Farnsworth, Hotchkiss, Morrill, Price, Bundy, Warner, Ketcham, Pomeroy, and many others, with their ladies; Generals Sickles, Pope, Ingalls, Eaton, Hunter, Ludington, Kirby Smith, and Babcock; Colonel Pardee and Major Deet, of General Grant's staff; Admirals Davis and Radford; Chief Justice Cartter and Judge Fisher, of the District Supreme Court; ex-Governor Orr, of South Carolina; Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister; M. C. Vicomte de St. Terriole, Secretary of the French Legation.

Revising the Veto.

The President is rewriting a portion of his veto of the Colorado and Nebraska bills, and it will not go into Congress to-day as expected.

General Grant's European Tour.

There is good authority for saying that General Grant will not go to Europe in the spring, as stated.

Mr. Cowan's Chances.

Senator Sumner this morning received the protest of the Pennsylvania Republican delegation of the House against the confirmation of Mr. Cowan. His chances for confirmation are not improving.

Speeches in Congress.

Mr. Stevens is expected to make an important speech in the House to-day on his reconstruction measure.

Mr. Grimes, in the Senate, has commenced a speech in favor of a protective tariff and the protectionists generally.

Manufacture of National Firearms.

General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, in an official letter to the Secretary of War, states that no contract made subsequent to April 5, 1864, for the manufacture of rifles, carbines, and pistols, has been renewed, and none has been extended. With a few exceptions, no increase of prices has been made upon any of these contracts; and if any of these have been sub-let, it has been done without the authority of the Ordnance Bureau, so far as can be ascertained from the records of the office.

Gold and Silver Products.

The report of Ross Browne, Special Commissioner on the Mineral Resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, gives an estimate of the product for 1866 of gold and silver at one hundred and six millions, from California, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, and other sources.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Petitions were introduced and referred for an increased tariff; for an increase in the pay of officers, and against the curtailment of the currency.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) presented from the Committee on Commerce the bill supplementary to the act, to prevent and punish smuggling, published in yesterday's proceedings. Considered by unanimous consent and passed.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) called up the bill recently introduced to grant aid for the construction of the San Francisco Central Pacific Railroad. It grants the right of way through the public lands, and gives the Company every alternate section of land on its route, and is, in general terms, similar to other railroad bills in its provisions.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) said this was a very slight aid to a very important road from San Francisco Bay to Sacramento. It granted but 29,000 acres of land and no money, and the Company could have none of the land until the road was finished. There were two companies organized, and the one first constructing the road was to have the land.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until to-morrow, as he wished to examine it.

Mr. Conness said he had no objection to that, and it was postponed.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Hale (N. Y.), from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to present before the bar of the House James F. Tracy, who had been duly summoned to appear and testify before that Committee, but that he had refused and neglected to do so. Adopted.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill. Made a special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Schofield (Pa.) introduced a bill for the holding of the United States Circuit Court in Erie, Pennsylvania. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Defrees (Ind.), the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire the propriety of placing on the free list wagons, wagon poles, harness, common bedsteads, chairs, and tables.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) gave notice that he would to-morrow or Saturday report the Bounty bill, and ask to have it put on its passage.

Mr. Perham (Me.), from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report to accompany the bill to pension the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth (Ill.), it was ordered that all documents printed by order of the present Congress, and actually ready for distribution before the first Monday in December next, shall be distributed as heretofore to the members of the present Congress.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the call of committees for reports.

Mr. Bidwell (Cal.), from the Committee on Agriculture reported a joint resolution to extend the provisions of the Agricultural College Act to Tennessee.

Mr. LeBlond (Ohio), did not see why there should be an exception made in favor of Tennessee, or why all the States lately in rebellion should not be embraced within the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Maynard (Tenn.) protested against his State being put in a comparison with the States that were not represented in Congress. It stood upon an entirely different footing, legally, morally, and politically.

Mr. Stokes (Tenn.) also took the floor in defence of Tennessee, referring to the action of the Tennessee Legislature yesterday, striking out of the Constitution and laws the word "white," and placing colored people on the same political footing as other citizens. The Government of Tennessee was now in the hands of the loyal people, and, by the God who made him, it would be kept there. (Some manifestations of applause.)

Mr Le Blond inquired on which side the gentleman (Mr. Stokes) stood, in view of the Duncan letter, in which he had declared he was "for the patriot Davis, and against the tyrant Lincoln?"

Mr. Stokes replied that that letter was the only word of his that any man can put his finger on as evidence that he had ever deviated from the track. That letter was written on the 10th of May, and on the 12th of May he (Mr Stokes) took the stump in favor of President Lincoln and the Government. He had fought out of the Duncan letter, as the gentleman (Mr. Le Blond) ought to have done out of his Copperhead connections. (Applause on the floor and in the galleries).

Mr Stokes resumed his remarks in the direction in which he had been speaking when the interruption took place, but Mr. Spalding made the point of order that the discussion was not pertinent to the issue.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Stokes, thus cut off in his oratory, contented himself with announcing that when the time for action came again he would be found on the same side and in the saddle again, as he had been for over two years, and he did not care how soon the time should come.

"Bosh!" sneered Mr. Randall (Pa.) scornfully, on the Democratic side of the House.

The debate continued, and the joint resolution was supported by Messrs. Bidwell, Donnelly, Grinnell, Kelley, and Cooper.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) moved an amendment, in the shape of a proviso, that the land granted should be held by the State of Tennessee, subject to the condition that no person shall ever be employed as a professor or teacher in such agricultural college who ever held civil or military office under the Confederate Government, or under the Rebel State Government of Tennessee.

This amendment was adopted.

The Speaker lectured the spectators in the crowded galleries, and instructed the assistant door-keepers to remove any persons who manifested approbation or dissent. He also hoped that the members themselves would set a good example to the galleries. The respect due to the House must be observed both by members and spectators.

The joint resolution was then passed without a division. Mr. Donnelly's amendment had been adopted by a vote of 114 to 35.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) addressed the House on the bill.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 24.—The following petitions were presented:—Mr. Connell, from citizens of Philadelphia, for watchmen to be stationed at every place where any railroad crosses the public street, and requiring gates to be erected at such crossings, as in Newark, New Brunswick, etc.

Messrs. Billingfield, Glatz, and Fisher presented petitions in favor of requiring the Pennsylvania Railroad to rebuild the Columbia Bridge, and thereby accommodate the public.

Mr. Browne, Lawrence, read a petition from the Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, for the passage of an act for the license and register of marriages.

Mr. Brown, Mercer, read a petition from regularly educated druggists of Mercer county against allowing any except regular graduates to sell drugs.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on a bill authorizing a loan to redeem overdue issues of the Commonwealth.

The following bills were introduced.

Mr. Ridgway offered a bill abolishing the office of Grain Measurer, etc., as follows:—That from and after the passage of this act all laws or parts of laws requiring the appointment of Grain Measurer for the city and county of Philadelphia, be and the same are hereby repealed. That all laws or parts of laws requiring the inspection of flour and meal, bark, leather, and other articles within the city or county of Philadelphia be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Bover read a supplement to the Pottstown Iron Company; also a bill relating to the distribution of standards of weights and measures in Montgomery county.

Mr. Schall read a supplement to the Allentown Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. White a bill dividing the borough of Bethlehem into two wards.

Mr. Coleman a bill incorporating the Dauphin County Soldiers' Monument Association.

Mr. Jackson offered a resolution to adjourn until Tuesday, if the House concur. This was agreed to. Mr. White, while voting in its favor, declared that he did so because he believed that the less legislation there was transacted, the better it was for the Commonwealth.

Mr. Lowry offered a resolution denouncing the practice of adjourning each week on Thursday. Not agreed to.

Mr. Landon offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to prepare a bill for selecting places for educating the orphans of soldiers now in charge of the State; to select officers for the purpose; and take charge of the disbursement of funds.

Mr. Lowry inquired where the power was now lodged.

Mr Landon said that the Pennsylvania Railroad had originally given fifty thousand dollars for the purpose; the State had subsequently appropriated seventy-five thousand dollars, and in 1865 had given three hundred thousand dollars. All these sums had been controlled by the Governor alone, who had appointed the Superintendents of Common schools to mature a plan to carry it into execution. The resolution was adopted.

Mr White offered a resolution fixing March 20, for the final adjournment. Referred.

Notice was given that the Senate was invited to visit the public institutions of Pittsburg on this day two weeks.

Joint resolutions from the House, already published, protesting against the nomination of Edgar Cowan as Minister to Austria, were called up by Mr. Long.

Mr. McCandless moved to refer the resolutions back to the Committee on Federal Relations. This motion was not agreed to, and the resolutions were discussed.

House of Representatives.

The Committee to provide a new State Arsenal was announced, and consists of Messrs. Woodward, Hoffman, Gallagher, Westbrook, and Collins.

The House agreed to the Senate resolution recommending a more equitable apportionment of tax on personal property.

Mr. Sims offered a resolution that the Military Committee, in conjunction with the Adjutant-General and Governor, be requested to prepare a general militia law for the State, and that the Committee call to their aid such persons as they may deem expedient, and shall obtain the sanction of the Attorney-General to their bill before presenting it to the House.

Mr. Boyle objected to the bill, because it called on the Governor and other officers.

Mr. Kerns said that the old militia laws were ineffective, and that the above resolution was sanctioned by some citizens of Philadelphia. The resolution passed.

The use of the Hall was, on motion of Mr. Sharpless, given to General John Frazer, for a lecture on the "Condition of the Industrial Classes," on Wednesday evening next.

Mr. Whann's joint resolution instructing Senators and requesting Members of Congress to vote for a reduction of tax on crude petroleum was passed.

American Mediation.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The Spanish Government is understood to have received very kindly the overtures of the Secretary of State for mediation in the South American war. That Government, however, had no official information of the result of the previous tender of mediation made by Great Britain and France.

Ship News.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., January 24.—Arrived, schooner Clara, from Baltimore for Boston, with the crew of the schooner George A. Bearse, from Norfolk, which vessel was abandoned off Montauk Point, no date given.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, January 24—2·30 P. M.—Gold, 134½. Stocks are heavy. Two more failures are reported.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Stocks excited and prices are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 96; Reading, 101; Canton Company, 49½; Erie, 63½; Cleveland and Toledo, 118½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Chicago and Fort Wayne, 94½; Michigan Central, 102½; Michigan Southern, 71; New York Central, 99½; Cumberland preferred, 28; Virginia 6s, 58; Missouri 6s, 90; Hudson River, 118; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 107½; do., 1863, 105½; do., 1864, 105½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 104½; Sterling Exchange, 109½; Exchange at sight, 110; Gold, 134½.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Flour dull, and Western low grades have declined 25 cents. Wheat—Southern red, $2·75@3. Corn lower; sales of white at $1·02@1·03; yellow, 98 cents to $1. Flaxseed $2·50@2·60. Clover, $8·75@9. Oats, 58 cents. Cotton quiet at 33½@34 cents. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining, 10½@10¾ cents. Whisky unchanged.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 24

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$1600 City 6s, new...100½	10 sh 1st Nat Bank.140
$1000 Ph & E 6s.... 92	6 sh Ches& Wal.... 51½
$150 5-20s 62........106	300 sh McK&Elk.b30 6¼
$1000 Leh 6s. 84.... 91½	7 sh C & Am.......126½
60 sh Penna R...... 56	6 sh Leh Val...... 61½
70 sh do......... 56	200 sh Ocean........ 2¾
100 sh Cata pf... s30 29¼	

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

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GOING HOME.

Where are you going so fast, old man?
 Where are you going so fast?
There's a valley to cross, and a river to ford,
There's a clasp of the hand and a parting word,
 And a tremulous sigh for the past, old man;
 The beautiful, vanished past.

The road has been rugged and rough, old man;
 To your feet it's rugged and rough;
But you see a dear being with gentle eyes
Has shared your labor and sacrifice.
 Ah! that has been sunshine enough, old man;
 For you and me, sunshine enough.

How long since you passed o'er the hill, old man,
 Of life? o'er the top of the hill?
Were there beautiful valleys on the other side?
Were there flowers and trees, with their branches wide,
 To shut off the heat of the sun, old man;
 The heat of the fervid sun?

And how did you cross the waves, old man;
 Of sorrow, the fearful waves?
Did you lay your dear treasures by, one by one,
With an aching heart, and "God's will be done,"
 Under the wayside dust, old man;
 In the grave 'neath the wayside dust?

There is sorrow and labor for all, old man;
 Alas! there is sorrow for all;
And you, peradventure, have had your share,
For eighty long winters have whitened your hair,
 And they've whitened your heart as well, old man;
 Thank God, your heart as well.

You're now at the foot of the hill, old man:
 At last at the foot of the hill.
The sun has gone down in golden glow,
And the Heavenly City lies just below.
 Go in through the pearly gate, old man—
 The beautiful pearly gate.

Discreditable Transactions.

Wall street has long since come to be regarded by outsiders as a sink of business iniquity, where shrewdness and not honesty insures worldly prosperity and success. It is undoubtedly true that the former high standard of morality does not exist there; that transactions which in former years would be considered as dishonest are now simply looked upon as sharp, wide-awake, and enterprising. But this degradation has not been confined by any means to the business circles of Wall street, where there is an easily recognized and long-established tone of honor, which has never yielded to the temptations of gain secured by discreditable means. On the contrary, it is seen and felt all through the country. For example, if we are to believe the Chicago *Tribune*, the entire grain trade of the Northwest is characterized by dishonesty and double dealing. Under the head of "Tricks of the Trade," it says:—

These are but few branches of business that afford so many opportunities for the commission of legal frauds as the grain trade. Some seasons give more favorable opportunities than others, and it is now a well-established fact that whenever the wheat crop of the country is irregular in quality, and partly or almost entirely deteriorated, the "scalpers" come in, and pursue a systematic course of plunder with impunity. The "honest farmer," whom we admire so much at a distance, carefully bags his wheat, placing a poorer quality of grain in the middle of the sack than is to be found at either the top or bottom. The interior grain dealer, who knows perfectly well that it is the intention of the farmer to cheat him, makes an offset by cheating in the weight. Sometimes the farmer gets the start, but in the long run the advantage is with the buyer, because he understands the tricks of the trade better.

The interior dealer, in order to swell his profits, doctors his grain so that when it reaches Chicago he may circumvent the inspector and the warehouseman. Car-loads of wheat are "plugged," to use a technical term, with scrapings of oats, rye, barley, and other stuff, for which the shipper, if he succeeds in evading the inspector, will obtain wheat prices. The railroads, which are directly or indirectly associated with the elevators, understand the game, and refuse to give a specific receipt for grain shipped in bulk—the bill of lading merely specifying so many bushels, more or less. The country shipper invariably says "less," after the grain has been received in store and the account of sales returned. The warehousemen know nothing of the leak, the railroads know nothing of the leak, and the shortage is attributed to cracks in the bottom of the cars. The shipper seeks in vain for a remedy. The railroad agent will not give him a specific receipt for the grain shipped in bulk, and the warehouseman will make no restitution, claiming the grain receipted for by him was all that came out of the car. Sometimes the shipper, in his eagerness to beat the inspector, overdoes the "plugging," and the wheat which he expected would pass as No. 2, only goes "rejected." This, of course, raises a howl. The shipper insists that the grain he shipped was excellent in quality, and ought readily to pass as "No. 2," instead of "rejected." He inveighs loudly against the inspector, who, at a safe distance, preserves his equanimity, and knows nothing of the trouble he has raised.

There is yet another link in the chain. The warehousemen, who claim that the profits of "elevating" are not commensurate with the capital employed, speculate on their own account. It has been charged that large purchases of rejected wheat have been made by brokers, in behalf of the warehousemen, who were at the same time liberal sellers of No. 2. Some are uncharitable enough to say that this taking in poor and putting out good grain is the result of a continued and vigorous application of smut machines and fanning mills, which, if pursued for a sufficient time, would be profitable, both to the warehousemen and the railroads, or railroad officers, who refuse to take grain to any other elevator. A little more than a year ago, this "doctoring" and "scalping" of grain, resulting from the inferior crop of 1865, created no little excitement in grain circles. The Board of Trade demanded that inspectors should be placed in the warehouses, for the express purpose of arresting any "scalping," but for some time the warehousemen refused to accede to the proposition. Subsequently they yielded to the public demand, and the Board was allowed to place inspectors in the houses. This, for a time, hushed all complaints in regard to "scalping" in store. Latterly, however, the inspectors seem to have become derelict in their duties, as both millers and shippers complain that the grain delivered to them is not the grain called for in the receipts issued by the warehousemen. A notable instance of this kind occurred a few days since, reflecting no credit on the honesty of the warehousemen.

The Eastern shippers complain that cargoes of grain never hold out on arrival at Buffalo, but fall short from twenty-five to one hundred bushels. Whether the shortage is the result of a swindle here or at Buffalo, it is difficult to say. The instances of "running over" are of course never heard of.

The speculators who work "corners," and bull and bear the market to suit their interests, also have complaints to make, but as they are not deemed to represent any legitimate trade, they get little attention paid to their complaints. Their operations are none too honest, and, if they get beaten, it is altogether in their line. They aver that at times the warehousemen issue bogus receipts, by means of which the market is broken down after they have almost cornered it. Whether this be so or not, we have no means of knowing; but on the whole, we think it quite likely.

These facts, charges, surmises, and suspicions show that, as at present conducted, the grain trade of the Northwest is demoralized. It abounds in abuses which vex and defraud every honest dealer, and inflict great harm upon our city.

—Count de Bismark has addressed a letter to the President of the Lutheran Consistory of Frankfort, which contains some sharp menaces against the ministers of the Gospel, who, in their sermons, attack the Government.

The Story of a Lost Heir.

AN ENGLISH BARONET'S ADVENTURES.

The London *Star* of January 3 has the following interesting story, part of which has already been told, but in an incomplete form:—

"The events of real life are often so extraordinary that the writers of fiction never need trust wholly to their imaginations for the materials out of which to fashion the most romantic or sensational story. Certainly Sir Roger Charles Tichbourne, Bart., who arrived at Southampton yesterday, and was recognized and welcomed by his Hampshire tenantry as the long-lost heir to an English baronetcy and an estate with a rent-roll of from ten to fifteen thousand a year, has done more than his part towards verifying the old adage, which, although too hackneyed to quote, is based upon a truth that is constantly repeating itself. Of course, Sir Roger will yet have to do much to establish his claim. Possession is nine-tenths of the law, and even an infant who is in this position is generally sure of plenty of friends to do battle for him, and to assert the genuineness of his title. But fortunately for all parties, the questions now at issue involve no profound genealogical puzzle. Baptismal and marriage registers have not to be ransacked, or musty parchments, worn and obliterated by age, unfolded to solve the perplexing enigma whether the individual who calls himself Sir Roger Charles Tichbourne is really descended from the first baronet, whose creation dates as far back as 1620. If this were the point to be decided, the feast would be one for lawyers to fatten upon for years to come, and the cause of Tichbourne *versus* Tichbourne might be destined to grow in length and obscurity for the benefit of a remote posterity. But as, in fact, the only thing which has to be done is either to prove or to disprove the identity of the new claimant, we may hope for a speedy solution of the problem. The question is whether he is the son of his supposed father or somebody else's son. The tenantry of Tichbourne Park, or at least some of their number, appear already to have satisfied themselves that the ex-butcher of Wagga Wagga is in truth the eldest son of the late Sir James Francis Doughty Tichbourne, and therefore the lawful inheritor of the title and property of that defunct worthy.

"This strange, eventful history, as it has come to us from Australia, is worth narrating. Many years ago—exactly how many does not appear—Roger, the heir of the late baronet, suddenly left home and took ship for America. He probably surrendered himself to the influence of that roving disposition which has allured many a scion of a wealthy or aristocratic house to the gold-diggings of Australia, to the backwoods of America, or to the forecastle of a merchantman. The vessel which conveyed him to the American continent was wrecked, and it was expected that Roger was among those who perished. If the relations of father and son had been unsatisfactory, there would probably be no very strict inquiry into the facts, and at best these would be difficult of authentication. Be this as it may, his younger brother, Alfred Joseph Tichbourne, was recognized as the heir, and on the death of his father, in 1862, entered into possession of the title and property. Sir Alfred was then a young man, only twenty-three years of age; and a year previously he had married a daughter of Lord Arundell of Wardour. His life was brief, and its vicissitudes were not a few—for our readers may remember the frequent appearance of his name in connection with certain proceedings in the Court of Bankruptcy. He died a few months ago in the prime of his youth, for he was only twenty-seven years of age; and a short time afterwards his widow gave birth to a posthumous child—a son.

"It was not until intelligence of the death of Sir Alfred reached the antipodes, that his elder brother revealed himself in his true character. His motive for preserving his *incognito*, as he has explained it, certainly does not appear unreasonable. He says that he was well content that his younger brother should enjoy the position which belonged to him by right, because he was sincerely attached to him, and also because he felt that the vicissitudes of his own life had unfitted him to play the part of an English country gentleman. The history of his rovings would no doubt form an entertaining narrative if we were only in possession of the details. After his shipwreck, he remained some time in America, and his worldly goods having gone down in the Bella, he pursued a variety of occupations until, growing tired of the New World, he determined, if he could, to propitiate fortune in Australia.

"He now appears on the scene as Thomas de Castro, the owner of a small business in Tamut, and subsequently a butcher at Wagga Wagga, where he married a laborer's daughter named Bryan. Casting off all the old associates, he appears to have adapted himself entirely to the new condition of life which he had so strangely chosen. His position is described as having been 'a very humble' one, and his marriage to a plasterer's daughter sufficiently indicates the obscurity of his lot. Although the Wagga Wagga *Express* is wrong in calling him 'a British peer,' he must sometimes have been sorely tempted to exchange the little butcher's shop in an unheard-of Australian town for the comforts of the patrimonial home in Tichbourne Park, and it is therefore not surprising that, when his brother died, he should have made up his mind to turn his back on Wagga Wagga, and try what enjoyment he could extract out of ten thousand a year. True, he thinks his colonial experiences somewhat unfit him for the high social position which he will now have to occupy; but he need feel no apprehension on that score. Wealth is a great power in this country, and if the adventurous butcher of Wagga Wagga could by one spring leap into a dukedom instead of a baronetcy, he would find that the incongruity of his former state with his new exaltation would be no bar whatever to the reception either of himself or of his duchess into the highest society. Being a simple baronet, he will, if he establish a title, be a great man in Hampshire; and if colonial manners have not made him too democratic, he may one day represent his native county in Parliament. There is only one possible drawback, which is that Sir Roger may be unable to prove himself to be the veritable son of his father."

Present State of Literature in India.

Interesting particulars concerning the present state of literature in British India were recently given by M. Garcin de Tassy on the occasion of his first public lecture at the Imperial Library in Paris. In alluding to the great dispute which has arisen between the Hindoos and the Mussulmans as to the preference to be given to the Oordoo dialect over the Hindee, the former being mixed up with much Persian and Arabic, while the other is considered the pure original language derived from Sanskrit, the learned professor rather inclines to Oordoo, because it is the representative of Islamism, which recognizes but one God, while Hindee represents the polytheist doctrines of the Hindoos.

These dialects being thus connected with the religious tenets of the two great dominant sects of the country, our author states a fact which is somewhat startling, viz., that there is in India the same tendency to bring the language back to the pure Hindee standard as there is in Greece to revive the language of Xenophon; whence we should be inclined to conclude, contrary to the truth, that among the natives polytheism is rather on the increase than otherwise.

M. de Tassy says that the universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay continue to prosper, and that the Oriental University of Lahore, founded by the natives themselves, promises success under Dr. Leitner's management. Its object is chiefly to revive the taste for ancient Hindoo and Mussulman literature, and to introduce a new kind, bearing as strong an analogy to European literature as is compatible with Asiatic ideas. Two principal colleges are to be connected with this university—one at Lahore and the other at Delhi—each having a principal or director and six professors.

M. de Tassy concluded his address with an obituary of distinguished Orientalists, viz.:—Mr. N. Bland, the editor of the *Makhzan ul asrar;* the Abbe Bardelli, of Pisa, one of the most learned Sanskrit scholars of Europe; Bishop Hartman, of Allahabad, the author of a translation of the New Testament according to the Vulgate in Hindoostanee; and lastly, Dr George Edward Lynch Cotton, Bishop of Calcutta.

Attempt at Wife Poisoning in Michigan.

A LAWYER OF NEW YORK CONVICTED—ILLICIT LOVE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER, ETC.

The criminal in this case is Calvin M. Northrup, a lawyer of this city, who figured in the courts some years in a divorce suit with his former wife, now deceased (a Miss Vedder), whose family reside in Schenectady, this State. Prior to the death of Miss Vedder, Northrup became counsel in a divorce suit for a woman named Humphreys, against her husband, which he succeeded in obtaining, and then brought his client to live with his family.

The intimacy between client and counsel became so apparent that Mrs. Northrup became disgusted and made her parents acquainted with the facts, who instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court of this State against Northrup, on the ground of adultery. Pending the suit, the wife died, and Northrup within a few months after her death made the acquaintance of Miss Eliza White, and by professions of a religious education and a sincere attachment, won the heart and hand of the victim of his cruelty.

A brief narrative of the evidence, as developed on the trial last week, at Bedford, Westchester county, before Hon. Judge Gilbert, is as follows:—Northrup married Miss White in the month of July, 1864, something less than five months after the decease of his first wife, and proceeded on their wedding tour to Saratoga, where he introduced Miss Humphreys to his wife as a young lady of great respectability, and possessed of a large fortune, and for whom he was transacting large law busines. His wife received Miss Humphreys as a friend, and invited her to call on her at New York, where they lived together at various places—at the Bancroft House, Fifty-fourth street and Twenty-fourth street, when Mrs. Northrup discovered an intimacy between her husband and Miss Humphreys, which caused her to separate from him and reside with her parents in Brooklyn. Northrup on this separation became penitent, and requested his wife to return, and promised that he would purchase a house for her in Morrisania for $1500. Both took possession of the house in April, 1865, when Mrs. Northrup was delivered of a child.

After the birth of the child, Northrup brought Bourbon whisky to the house, and endeavored to make the wife drink it. She drank at his request twice, and found that the whisky did not agree with her, and refused to drink any more. Six days after her confinement he urged her to drink half a tumbler of what he called "Plantation Bitters;" she drank about half the quantity urged on her, when she suffered severe pains. About two weeks after, when Mrs. Northrup had recovered strength, she was invited by her husband to go down stairs to breakfast. She did so, and found a cup of coffee poured out for her, which he informed her was prepared by himself. She drank the coffee, and returned to her room, when she was seized with the same feelings as when she drank the Plantation Bitters, but much more intense, and she fell into a profound stupor, which quite exhausted her, and in the presence of her servant suffered intense agony. Northrup, after administering the coffee, went to New York, and returned earlier in the evening than usual, and administered a powerful dose of morphine, which relieved her considerably. Two weeks further on, the girl Susan O'Harra, by the direction of Northrup, took to Mrs. Northrup a bowl of tea, which she drank, and shortly after fell into a stupor, which did not pass off for five hours, when she called for a doctor, but Northrup refused to go for one. The doctor called about noon the next day, and found the patient suffering under all the symptoms of poison. He told his patient that she was suffering from the effects of belladonna. Northrup shortly after presented his victim with another cup of coffee, which she did not drink, but preserved for Dr. Horton, who gave it to his dog, which, after drinking it, presented all the symptoms of having been poisoned. Mrs Northrup then procured a key which opened the trunk of her would-be murderer, and there found a vial half full of a liquid. The vial was taken to the doctor, who pronounced it to be tincture of belladonna. The doctor removed the contents of the vial into a vial of his own, and refilled it with the same colored liquid as before, and replaced it in the trunk of Northrup. A few mornings after Mrs. Northrup entered her kitchen, when she saw her husband emptying the contents of a bottle into a cup of coffee filled out for her, and he then went to New York. Mrs. Northrup gave the coffee to her dog, which was afterwards seized with the same symptoms as the doctor's dog. In July Mrs. Northrup rejoined her stepfather, John Taylor, a well-known member of the Methodist church of Brooklyn. Mr. Taylor put the matter in the hands of Chauncey Shaffer, who consulted Dr. Joseph Heine, No. 54 East Eleventh street, on the effects of belladonna, and then put the matter in the hands of District Attorney McClellan, of Westchester county, who indicted Northrup for an attempt at poisoning.

The case has excited more interest in Westchester county than any case within the memory of the oldest citizen. The court house and court yard were crowded during the progress of the trial. Professors Doremus and Budd, Dr. Horton, and other eminent physicians were examined. The prosecution was conducted by John S. Bates, the present District Attorney of Westchester county, and Chauncey Shaffer. The defense was conducted by Robert Cochran and Levi S. Chatfield. The case was submitted to the jury at 4 o'clock on Friday morning, and at 5 they brought in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence to the first Monday of February next. The penalty is imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of not less than ten years.—*New York Herald of yesterday.*

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Marine premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1867		$252,502·80
Marine premiums not determined January 1, 1866		55 146 62
		$307,649 42
Fire premiums same period	$40,261·27	
Fire premiums undetermined January 1, 1866	12 872·37	53,133·64
		$360 783 06
Earned premiums during the year ending as above:—		
On Marine risks		$231,407·23
On Fire risks		33,692 56
Received from interests on investments and salvages		46 431·49
		$311 531 28
Losses expenses, etc., during the same time:—		
Losses Marine		$228 279·96
do. Fire		12,784 81
Return Premiums		26 890·53
Reinsurances		21,042·14
Expenses and Commissions		24 498·19
United States and State Taxes		7,074 54
		$320,570 16
Commutation to customers in lieu of scrip		$25,533·09

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1867.

United States 5 20 Coupon Bonds, 1881	11,500·00
Do. 7 30 do 1867	5,400·00
Do. 5 20 do 1882	11 6 0·00
Do. registered, 1882	5 000 0
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. coupon bonds	10,000·00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. bonds	15 000 00
City of Pittsburg 6 per cent. bonds	3 000 00
City of Pittsburg 5 per cent bonds	7,600·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1889	11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent coupon bonds, 1875	3 500·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad mortgage bonds	17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds	1,000·00
Do. do. second do. do.	1,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds	10 000·0 0
North Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds	10 000 0
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds	14 610·00
Schuylkill Navigation Canal Bonds	10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds	11 000·00
166 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	8 300·00
100 " North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,0 0·00
106 " Wyoming Valley Canal Co.	5,300·00
68 " Philadelphia National Bank	6 800·00
88 " Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	8,800 00
1438 " Union Mutual Insurance Co.	28,780·00
88 " Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.	2,200 00
160 " Phœnix Insurance Co.	1,600 00
4 " American West India Co.	400·00
20 " Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co.	5,000·00
$2425 scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad	2,425 00
$360 Union Mutual Insurance Co.	360 00
	$236 114 38
Bills receivable	75 580 04
Cash in Bank	49,489·14
Due for unsettled premiums	24,831·93
	$386 024 49

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THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27§

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120 000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200 000	United States 7 3 10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
45,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantees)	20,750·00
30 000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5 000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1 030,552 05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·23
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923·98
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5 173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $41,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,549·6
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B Semple, Pittsburg
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary 1 8§

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4.018.250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 6m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF DAMAGED AND CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NO 1139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at Government Storehouse, HANOVER Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, January 25, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged and Condemned Quartermaster Stores, viz :—

Anchors,	Steamer Castings,
Axes,	Galvanized Iron,
Iron Bars,	Assorted Iron,
Saddle Blankets,	Iron Pipe,
Brushes,	Lead Pipe,
Pendant Arms,	Gas Pipe,
Gas Brackets and Burners,	Assorted Locks, Scales,
Saddle Bags,	Gum and Leather Hose,
Water Buckets,	Cooking Ranges and Stoves,
Chairs,	Heating Stoves,
Bath Tubs,	Army and Express Wagons,
Mule Collars,	Wagon Spokes,
Cylinders,	Wheelbarrows,
Spades,	Tables,
Hatchets,	Desks,
Horse Shoes,	Wrenches,
Harness,	Whips,
Halter and Breast Chains,	Zinc
Halters and Chains,	Also a large assortment of various Tools, Telegraphic Instruments, etc, etc.
Ambulance and Wagon Fences,	
Wagon Bows,	
Brass Cocks, assorted,	
Iron Bedsteads,	
Boilers,	

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this Office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Bvt. Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
1 19 5t Capt. and A. Q. M. Bvt Maj. U. S. A.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

Mr. HARRIS (N. Y.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill granting to persons confined in State penitentiaries, under sentence of Federal Courts, the same incentives to and rewards for good conduct extended to convicts in the same penitentiaris under sentence from the State Courts, with an amendment, striking out the first section and inserting a provision that all persons confined as above, who shall so conduct themselves that no charge for misconduct shall be sustained against them, shall have a deduction of one month in each year made from the terms of their sentence.

Mr. CHANDLER (Mich.), introduced a bill supplementary to an act to prevent smuggling, etc., providing that said bill shall be so construed as not to affect any right of suit or prosecution which may have accrued under any prior act of Congress repealed or supplied by said act previous to July 18, 1866, and all such suits as have been or shall be commenced under such prior acts shall be tried and judgment executed as if said act had not been passed. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. RAMSEY (Minn.) introduced a bill providing that it shall not be lawful for any officer of Government or other person entitled to the franking privilege to exercise that privilege otherwise than by his own written autograph signature upon the matter franked, and all letters not so franked shall be charged regular postage, and further authorizes the appointment of a franking clerk by the head of each executive department, under regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. WILLEY (W. Va.) introduced a bill to extend the patent of Daniel Woodbury for improvement in horse-powers if, upon a hearing, the Commissioner on Patents concludes the same should be extended. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. NORTON (Minn.) introduced a bill amendatory of the Homestead law, and for other purposes, which provides that in the case of any person who was in the military or naval service at the date of the said act of May 20th, 1862, and who at the time was a resident upon any of the public lands of the United States under the pre-emption law, and whose family or some member thereof resided on the land he may desire to enter, and upon which a *bona fide* settlement has been made, the period of five years' settlement required by said act shall be estimated from the 20th of May, 1862, and at the expiration of five years from that date a patent shall issue to said person.

Section two extends the provisions of the foregoing section to the widow of a soldier or sailor dying in the service.

Section three provides that nothing in the act shall be so construed as reducing the quantity of land to which such persons were entitled under the pre-emption laws, on account of any railroad or any grant whatever, when the pre-emption claim had its inception prior to the location of any such railroad and other grant.

Section four provides that applicants to change a pre-emption to homestead entry shall pay to the register and receiver each as commissioners, at the time of application, one per cent. upon the cash price as fixed by law of the land applied for, and the like commissions when the claim is finally established. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill amendatory of the postal laws, &c., providing that the schedule of charges for postal money orders be so modified that the fee for an order not exceeding ten dollars shall be ten cents; from ten to thirty dollars, fifteen cents, and above thirty dollars, twenty-five cents, and that the compensation of deputy postmasters for the payment of money orders shall be increased from one-eighth to one-fourth of one per cent. on the gross amount paid.

Section two authorizes the issue of duplicate orders in cases of loss by the superintendent of the money order office, without additional charge.

Section three provides penalties for forgery of money orders or the procuring money upon the same.

Section four authorizes the appointment in the Post Office Department of a superintendent of foreign mails, at a salary of three thousand dollars, and one additional clerk of class four for the same service.

Section five authorizes the appointment in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General of a superintendent of dead letters, at a salary of $2000. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the establishment of "Howard University," an institution for the instruction of youth in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill of the House prescribing rules for the qualification of lawyers practicing in Courts of the United States, was announced from the House at 12·45, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill for the relief of the heirs of John E. Bouligny was reported from the Committee on Private Land Claims by Mr. HARRIS, and was passed. It confirms the title of John E. Bouligny, deceased, a member of Congress from Louisiana a few years since to a tract of seventy-five thousand acres of land in Louisiana. It is an old claim, and has frequently been before Congress, but has always failed heretofore to pass both Houses in time to become a law.

The Tariff bill came up at one o'clock as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. SPRAGUE was entitled to the floor, and after a few remarks, he moved to amend by increasing the duty on brown linens and ducks, canvas, paddings, &c., from three cents per square yard and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem on the bill to four cents per yard and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. SHERMAN took the floor, and spoke on the general subject of tariff and revenue. He had listened with interest and attention to the speech of Mr. Cattell yesterday, and was much pleased with it, because it reminded him of a good, old-fashioned protective Whig speech. He did not, however, agree with Mr. Cattell in the use of terms. The use of general phrases is apt to mislead the mind. Thus we hear of a free trade tariff, which is in itself an absurdity and a contradiction. A tariff of even ten per cent. is a limitation upon trade; every tariff is protective, because to the extent that it imposes duties upon foreign manufactures it protects home manufactures.

The first Tariff bill of the United States, which was signed by Washington, was called a bill to protect American Industry, although it imposed a tariff of 10 per cent., and in many cases less than that. The tariff of 1846 uniformally called a Free Trade Tariff, imposed average duties of 24½ per cent., some of them as high as 30.

We cannot legislate on this subject now as we could before the war. Then we could throw off the duties from a great many articles, because it was not necessary either for revenue or protection. But now we are compelled to levy on everything to raise revenue. We cannot regard this from the same stand-point from which we discussed a Tariff bill in the olden times, when it was the subject of dispute between parties in the country.

We have now to consider it in the light of a burden thrown upon us by the war, and the first and most obvious inquiry of every Senator ought to be how much it is necessary to raise by tariff on imported goods. All the revenue required to be raised in gold must be raised by revenue on imported goods. While we have a depreciated currency it would be idle to require domestic duties to be paid in gold. It would be to legalize a currency and then repudiate it. With imported goods it is different. All imported goods are bought with gold; all transactions in imported goods are based on gold, and, being the product of a foreign country, they must be paid for in gold, the only money known to the commerce of the world.

The financial policy of the country during the war compels us now to raise a very large amount of money in gold. The interest we now pay upon the outstanding gold bonds of the United States, according to the statement of the Secretary, is $82,480,531. By the terms of all the outstanding bonds, except of compound interest notes, they are convertible into gold bearing bonds, at six per cent. This conversion must be met within a year or a little more. When they are converted the amount that will be required in gold to meet the interest obligations of the Government will be $131,353,977.

In addition to this there must be raised an amount required to maintain our foreign intercourse and other liabilities growing out of treaties, &c., which it is estimated will amount to $6,000,000. The aggregate amount of gold necessary for the present fiscal year will be not less than $140,000,000. In addition to this there are bonds which are to be paid in gold, $16,000,000 of which will mature within the next fiscal year. With the necessity for us to raise $140,000,000 a year in gold, it is absurd for us to talk of a free trade tariff, and it is unnecessary to talk of a protective tariff, because we cannot possibly frame a tariff to raise $140,000,000 in gold without protecting, to a very large extent our home industry to the extent that this amount is levied on articles that may be produced in this country, to that extent it operates for protection. The rate of duties to be levied on articles of this kind under this bill will not be less than 50 per cent. ad valorem. It is manifest then that the main object of the Tariff bill is to produce $140,000,000, we may very properly leave the question of the protection as matter of detail, because it would be impossible to frame a Tariff bill without protection; it is sometimes said the present Tariff bill will produce that amount, because during the last fiscal year it produced $179,000,000; this is not correct. During last year our importations swelled beyond any former experience in this country; it yielded us a revenue of $179,000,000, but under the very same law the year before it was only $84,000,000.

The cause of this great increase is easily explained. When the war closed the Southern States were depleted of everything produced by foreign as well as domestic manufactures. Merchants in the North had been letting their stocks get low, and with the sudden fall in gold which followed the close of the war, they imported very largely. We cannot depend for the next fiscal year upon the present Tariff bill; it will not raise more than $125,000,000 or $130,000,000. The pending bill proposed an advance of about ten per cent. in manufactures.

Mr. SHERMAN then examined the details of the bill, explaining the motives that actuated the committee in adopting the different rates established by the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN opposed the amendment of Mr. Sprague, and in the course of his remarks said that commerce was a great arm of national wealth, and in protecting manufactures it must not be destroyed. Although he was a protective tariff man, he did not go so far as to say it was advisable, whatever might be the condition of the country, whenever particular interests sprang up to place such duties upon the foreign article as would prevent its importation. He thought it best to proceed gradually in all such matters.

He hoped Mr. Sprague's amendment would not be adopted. He had great respect, he said, for the manufactures of this country, but he could tell the Senate now that, from the testimony before the committee, from all he and that committee knew, it would not do to leave the formation of the tariff to the manufacturers; they have too much interest in it, and, as it has been said, there is a great deal of human nature in men.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in favor of the principle of protection as essential to the welfare of the country at the present time.

Mr. Sprague's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend by increasing the duty on jute, hemp, &c., from three to six and a half cents per yard, and from thirty to thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. Disagreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend by increasing the duty on threads, patent threads, sadlers' threads, &c., from thirty to thirty-five per cent. Disagreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend by increasing the duty on seines or nets made of hemp, &c., from thirty to thirty-five per cent.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that amendment had already been passed. Disagreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend by increasing the duties on fish lines from thirty to forty cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Several other amendments for increasing the duty on articles of linen manufacture were offered by Mr. Sprague and disagreed to.

Mr. FOSTER moved to amend by reducing the duty on salt, in bulk, and rock salt, from twenty-four to eighteen cents per hundred, and on salt, in bags or sacks, from thirty to twenty-four cents per hundred.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the amendments proposed by Mr. Foster were as the Committee originally reported on the subject.

Mr. FOSTER advocated his amendment in a short speech. The present duty on salt, he said, was one hundred and sixty per cent. on its value at the place whence it was imported.

Mr. CHANDLER said the salt manufacturers of this country held a meeting some time ago, and concluded that it would need forty cents per hundred to protect them. Salt was an article produced entirely by labor. In 1856 it could be produced in Michigan at seventy-five cents per barrel; now it could not be made except at a loss of two dollars per barrel. He would move to make the duty thirty and forty cents, instead of eighteen and twenty-four cents.

Mr. FOSTER said the great danger was that home manufactures would be protected to death. If the cost of living was increased as in this item of salt, it would be impossible to carry on our manufacture.

Mr. CHANDLER congratulated Mr. Foster on the stride he had made in reducing the cost of living. Every man consumed about ten pounds of salt per annum.

Mr. FOSTER proposed to reduce the cost of living exactly one-tenth of six cents per annum.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the duty on salt must be increased with the duty on other articles. The representatives of this interest had been before the Committee on Finance, and had, by their statements, induced the increase now in the bill.

Mr. WILLEY favored the duty reported by the Committee.

Mr. MORGAN said the industry of the country was abundantly protected in this bill. He believed the salt duty passed the House precisely as it was in the bill, and he hoped the Senate would adhere to it.

The amendment of Mr. Foster was disagreed to. Yeas, 11; nays, 18.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by inserting in the free list books, charts, maps, &c., imported for the use of public libraries and colleges, schools, philosophical and literary societies.

Pending the consideration of this amendment, the Senate adjourned at five o'clock, it having been ascertained on a call of the roll that there was not a quorum present.

House of Representatives.

Mr. ROGERS (N. J.) desired to ask a question, but

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to yield, and continued his remarks. He quoted section 35 of the Judiciary act of 1789, to the effect that in all courts of the United States the parties may plead and manage their own cases, personally or by the assistance of such counsel or attorney at law as by the rules of the court shall be permitted to manage and conduct cases therein. He contended that were it not for that act the Court would have no constitutional or legal power to admit attorneys to perform their functions. Therefore, by the Constitution and law he claimed to have established the several legal propositions on which directly and inevitably the right of the Court to pass this rule was derived and Justice Story had, many years ago, recognized the authority of Congress in the matter in the case of Keary and others against the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis, reported in 16 Peters, page 94.

It was on these various Constitutional and legal propositions, in conformity to the law of the country, that the Judiciary Committee derived the authority to pass any rule deemed necessary and proper for the performance of the duties that are devolved by the Constitution and laws on any department of the Government. If Congress had authority to give to the Courts power to make their own rules, it had clearly the authority in any particular case to prescribe exactly and definitely the rule by which the Courts shall be governed. On that statement he submitted the matter to the House.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill. The vote resulted—yeas, 108; nays, 42. So the bill was passed, and the title was changed so as to make it read, "A bill to prescribe a rule concerning members of the Bar, and for other purposes."

The following is the vote in detail:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Ashley (Nevada), Ashley (Ohio), Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke (Ohio), Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding (Ill.), Hart, Hayes, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (W. Va.), Hubbard (N.Y.), Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketcham, Koontz, Kuykendall, Laflin, Lawrence (Pa.), Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marvin, Maynard, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Price, Randall (Ky.), Raymond, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Rollins, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Star, Stokes, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Van Horn (N. Y.), Ward (N. Y.), Warner, Washburne (Ind.), Washburn (Mass.), Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Pa.), Windom and Woodbridge—108.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Dawson, Dennison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Hale, Harding (Ky.), Hogan, Hubbell (N. Y.), Humphrey, Hunter, Kerr, Latham, Le Blond, Leftwich, Marshall, McRuer, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Radford, Randall (Pa.), Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Stillwell, Taber (Tenn.), Taylor (N. Y.), Thornton, Trimble, Ward (Ky.) and Winfield—42.

Mr. COBB (Wis.) presented a memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature, in reference to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

On motion of Mr. PIKE (Me.) the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing in whole, or in part, the tonnage tax, and of adopting a system of differential duties favoring American ships, so that they may have a share of the importation of foreign merchandise, a business now confined almost wholly to foreign bottoms.

The House proceeded, as the regular order of business, to the call of committees for reports, the call still being with the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa), from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill introduced by Mr. Shellabarger to declare and protect all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States in the several States. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

A motion to reconsider was entered.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, the Judiciary Committee obtained leave to report at any time a bill establishing the eight hour system of labor.

Mr. MORRIS (N. Y.) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for an additional term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas, at Little Rock, on the second Monday of October annually. Passed.

Also, a bill to punish for the removal of dead bodies from the grave or other place of interment in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of sale, dissection, or otherwise. Passed.

Also, adversely the Senate bill to amend the act to regulate the time and manner of electing Senators to Congress. Laid on the table.

Mr. COOK, from the same committee, reported back adversely the following bills, which were laid on the table:—

To amend the law relating to judgments on liens.

To enable citizens of the United States to record deeds of land lying in States other than the States of their residence, in certain cases.

For the relief of loyal and innocent part owners of personal property, forfeited on account of criminal acts by other part owners.

Mr. COOK also reported, from the same committee, the following bills:—

To limit the time for bringing suit before the Court of Claims, providing that petitions shall be filed within six years of the time the claims arise. Passed.

To amend the act of 26th February, 1853, to regulate the fees and costs of clerks, marshals and attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States.

Pending the reading and consideration of this bill, the Speaker, at one o'clock, announced that, by order of the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms would now present at the bar the members who were under arrest for absenting themselves, without leave, from yesterday's session. Forty-four captive members were, thereupon, ranged by the Sergeant-at-Arms in the area in front of the Speaker's chair. The members of the House and the spectators in the galleries seemed to enjoy the scene, and to regard it as a pretty good serious comedy.

Mr. ORTH moved that the members under arrest be discharged on payment of the usual fees.

Mr. FARQUHAR moved an amendment to except—first, members who were fined under the first call of the House, and second, members who left the House after the first call; and that all of those excepted be discharged on payment of double the usual fees. He urged upon the House the propriety of vindicating its own dignity, and punishing those who had been in contempt of its authority.

Mr. COBB followed on the same side, reflecting severely on the Republican leaders who had so ingloriously retreated from the position they had taken yesterday.

Having served under McClellan and Burnside, he might be supposed to have had much experience in retreats, but he never could bring himself to admire such movements.

Mr. FARQUHAR also used some strong language in regard to the mortification and humiliation of the defeat which the majority had received at the hands of the minority.

Mr. ORTH (Ind.) advocated his own proposition, saying that it was made for the purpose of putting a stop to those undignified proceedings.

Mr. Farquhar's amendment was agreed to, and the original motion, as thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. KASSON (Iowa), then, as a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Hon. Mr. Farquhar, a member of the House from Indiana, having during its last session forced his way into this House without its permission during a call of the House, and after the doors were closed by its order, shall be taken into custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, and brought to the bar of the House to abide its order in respect of his contempt of its rule. (Applauding expressions by members.)

Mr. FARQUHAR defended himself from the charge made in the resolution.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) moved to lay it on the table. Agreed to, 102 to 47.

These proceedings occupied nearly two hours, and then the House resumed consideration of the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, to amend the act of February 26, 1853, to regulate the fees and costs of clerks, marshals and attorneys of United States Circuit and District Courts.

After some discussion the bill was recommitted.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Pa.) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the selection of jurors for the several courts of the District of Columbia. Passed.

Mr. BOUTWELL (Mass.) from the same committee, reported back the House bill to amend the act of March 1, 1792, declaring the officer who shall act as President of the United States in case of vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President.

The first section provides that in case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate *pro tempore*; and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and in case there be no Speaker, then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; and in case there be no Chief Justice, then the oldest commissioned Justice of the Supreme Court shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

The second section provides that the Secretary of State shall, if the Senate and House of Representatives by concurrent resolution so request and direct, forthwith cause a notification of the vacancies to be made to the Executives of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in every State, requiring electors to be chosen within thirty-four days preceding the Tuesday after the first Wednesday in December.

The third section makes it the duty of the person discharging the duties and powers of the President, if Congress be not in session, to convene Congress immediately.

After some discussion the bill was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. LAFLIN (N. Y.) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 5000 extra copies of the report of J. Ross Browne, on the mineral resources of the country. Adopted.

The Speaker presented communications from the Secretary of War, respecting contracts for fire arms made since April, 1864, and respecting small arms fabricated at the Springfield armory.

Mr. WARNER (Conn.), presented several memorials for a reduction of the internal revenue tax. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. VAN HORN (N. Y.) presented petition of seventy-two citizens of Genesee county, N. Y., some of whom were soldiers of the war of 1812, asking that aid be granted to such soldiers by way of pensions or bounty as Congress shall deem best in recognition of their services.

Also, a petition of the Lockport Manufacturers in flax, for additional protection.

Also, a petition of fifty citizens of Genesee county, N. Y., asking additional protection on wool.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES (Mass.) in the chair, and considered the Post Office Appropriation bill, which was reported to the House and passed.

Among the items appropriated by the bill are the following:—

Mail transportation, inland, $8,600,000; mail transportation, foreign, $620,000.

Ship, steamboat and way letters, $8000.

Compensations to postmasters, $4,250,000.

Clerks for Post Offices, $2,000,000.

Letter carriers, $640,000.

Postage stamps and stamped envelopes, $275,000.

Balances due to foreign countries, $360,000.

Miscellaneous payments, $400,000.

Mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, $150,000.

Overland mail transportation between Missouri river and Folsom, and for marine mail transportation between New York and California, $900,000.

Mail steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China, with the provision that the company may discontinue touching at Honolulu, $500,000.

Mr. TRIMBLE (Ky.) takes exception to the summary of his remarks in the report of Monday's proceedings, referring to the States in the Union and those out of it as loyal and disloyal States. (The phrase was used by the reporter for brevity sake, and not by Mr. Trimble.

The House, at half-past three adjourned.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
Trains will run on this road as follows:—
GOING SOUTH.
7·30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10·10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.
1·10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5·50 P. M.
7·30 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8·15 A. M.
6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8·15 A. M.
GOING NORTH.
6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7·20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.
9·23 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 12·40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.
12·50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4·10 P., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.
5·40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6·25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.
By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6·25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11·00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.
Passengers leaving Erie at 10·25, reach Oil City at 4·50 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 9·30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M. next day, or at Erie at 4·00 P. M. same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 12·50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6·05 P. M., same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day.
All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.
All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.
NATHANIEL P. HOBART, General Superintendent, Warren and Franklin Railroads.
†

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.
From Thursday, November 23, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 399 miles from Philadelphia).
GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.
6·55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7·35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9·10 A. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 A. M.
1·56 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2·46 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4·15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 P. M.
GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.
Trains leave Oil City as follows:—
5·10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9·50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11·50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia, and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.
1·20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1·55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3·35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4·15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8·11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M.
All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit-hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville, Humboldt, Plumer, Synd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.
All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.
By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6·30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9·45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3·50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4·23 P. M., next day, remain over night, and take the 6·54 A. M. train South.
At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.
Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region.
ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent. †

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12·55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.
At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.
At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10·45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.
At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.
At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA
From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.
2·30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15, and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.
Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 1§

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.
Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest.
THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CINCINNATI AND BUT TWO TO ST. LOUIS.
PASSENGERS BY THIS ROUTE WILL ARRIVE IN CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, AND ST. LOUIS, ONE TRAIN IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER LINE.
Fast line at 12·00 M. Passengers by this train take supper at Altoona; can take state room sleeping cars. Passengers are not subject to change at Pittsburg, but run through to Coshocton, affording an unbroken night's rest.
Night Express 11 P. M. Passengers can take sleeping cars through to Cincinnati with but one change; by this line you have the advantage of comfort and pleasure particularly for ladies travelling alone, and families with children, by this route between Philadelphia and all the principal points West and South.
Be sure to purchase tickets "VIA STEUBENVILLE" at
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET streets, Philadelphia.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent Steubenville, O.
JOHN H. MILLER,
General Eastern Passenger Agent,
No. 526 Broadway, New York.
JOHN DURAND, General Superintendent
Pennsylvania Railroad Office No. 631 Chesnut street and Thirtieth and Market streets, West Philadelphia. 1

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 1§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the North ern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·00 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 1§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.
6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.
11 A. M.—Way Freight.
Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.
Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.
FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.
Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.
For further information apply to Company's Agents.
R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
J. B. BURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.
Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.
From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9½ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10·00 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·18 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAIN
Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.
1 1§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Mail Train ....at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11·20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express..........at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train...................at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation...........at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation............at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail............at 9·00
Philadelphia Express...............at 11·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.
Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Cincinnati Express ....at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express ....at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. & 7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train...................at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train....................at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line..........................at 1·30 "
Day Express........................at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation...........at 9·50 "
Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.
Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
1 1§ FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation .... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express........ 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express .... 3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class .... 2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class........ 1·50
At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, Upper Ferry.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00.
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.
At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. 1 1§
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¾ P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 1§ Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—
11·30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.
6·10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.
Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.
Freight boat leaves Pier No. 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.
The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. H. CHIPMAN, Agent,
No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.

CARNIVAL.

BAL MASQUE OF JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR.

Brilliant Fete Dansante at the Academy Last Night — Curious Ceremonials, Tricks and Acts, Etc, Etc.

The grand ball of the Young Mænnerchor Society is always looked forward to with delight both by German fellow-citizens and many American families. In many respects the ball given last night eclipsed all others given by this association. A more gratifying and enjoyable *fete dansante* and *masque* it has not been our good fortune to attend. We are glad to announce that this affair was a complete success in every particular.

Going to the Ball.

From seven o'clock until ten a steady stream of masqueraders poured into the Academy, and the bustle and laughter of the crowd was truly exhilarating, and death to the worst species of blue devils.

The Entrance.

The doors were in charge of a Special Committee, who provided an ample police force to maintain the most perfect order. These were in charge of Major Charles Lambsback, of the Mayor's Reserve Corps, assisted by several officers of the Seventh Ward Police.

The Interior.

The dressing and coat rooms were in charge of careful and competent persons, and there was no rush or confusion to mar the pleasures of the evening.

There was no attempt made by the managers to adorn the Academy. The usual parquette floor was laid so as to form an extension to the stage. Up to half-past 8 o'clock the parquette circle and balcony were crowded with masqueraders, dressed in varied and magnificent costumes, and the sight from the curtain was one of real grandeur and beauty.

The Entree and Ovation to the Prince Carnival,

Shortly after 9 o'clock the curtain was raised, and the procession of the Prince Carnival was seen. It was the most gnoteseque cortege of the period. A file of caricatured policemen led the van, followed by the "Alphabetic Band," composed of twenty-seven persons, each bearing a placard fore and aft, upon which was painted a huge alphabetical character, and one with a mark of exclamation (!).

Succeeding these came a guard of honor, and a full brass band praying the grand march from *Un Ballo in Maschera*. In the rear of these was the beautiful car of the carnival, painted blue, and covered with stars and drapery of red, white, and blue colors. In this vehicle sat the Prince and Princess, arrayed in appropriate costumes. The chariot was drawn by two mammoth bats, who (which?) were driven by a very pranky fellow dressed as an ape. The car was flanked by many beautiful young ladies, attired as maids of honor, and knights mounted upon (papier) emaciated steeds. Following the train of the Prince's chariot came an army of masqueraders, in every conceivable costume. There were knights, friars, nuns, kings, dukes, princesses, clowns, harlequins, columbines, monkeys, dogs, pigs, toads, cows, lambs, ducks, and "little dears" in endless variety.

After marching around the stage several times the procession halted, and the Prince and Princess were introduced to the immense audience. The welcome was extended in a neat speech from the Master of Ceremonies, and politely and graciously acknowledged by the Prince.

After this the A. B. C. boys performed some novel feats. At the word of command there appeared upon their breast-plates the words, "WELCOME TO THE BALL OF THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR." This novelty was loudly cheered by the brilliant audience, and the ball began.

The most amusing and interesting feature of the evening was the appearance of twelve masks, each representing a letter, and the whole forming the legend "Mænnerchor." The gentlemen composing this group were all members of the "Old Mænnerchor." They wore high peaked hats, bearing the words "January 29th" thereon, on which evening the Mænnerchor hold their Annual Masked Ball at the Academy. They, through combination of the letters, formed all sorts of words, which produced great applause, and was really something new and interesting.

The Music

was furnished by two bands, and it was throughout admirable. The promenade band, led by Professor Theo. Herrman, played nineteen fine marches, and the string orchestra executed seventeen popular dances, under the direction of Professors Mark and Simon Hassler. The selections were as follows:—

1. Young Mænnerchor's Bal Masque March. M Muller. 2. Waltz. Geistesschwingen, Lanner. 3. Promenade Music. 4. Quadrille. Sylvester, Cosradi. 5. Promenade Music. 6. Schottish. Ca olinen. Weingarten. 7. Promenade Music. 8. Polka Quad. Tasilom, Hassler. 9. Promenade Music. 10. Galop. Toujours Pres, Kimball. 11 Promenade Music. 12. Lancers. Knickerbocker, Laurent. 13. Promenade Music. 14 Waltz, Die Gemuthlichen. Strauss. 15. Promenade Music. 16. Quadrille, Haut Volie. Strauss. 17. Promenade Music. 18. Polka. Falstaff, Herzog. 19. Promenade Music. 20. Lancers. Tete a-Tete, Weingarten 21. Promenade Music. 22. Galop. Masquerade. M Muller. 23 Promenade Music. 24 Redowa. Anne, Bilse. 25. Promenade Music. 26. Polka Quad., 1867. Hassler. 27. Promenade Music. 28. Schottische, Bluff. Kellar.

The Company.

Those who were present last evening will bear us out in the assertion that the patrons of the Young Mænnerchor ball were most select, and the dresses unusually rich and varied.

A Poetical Effusion.

A young lady who persisted in waltzing most imoously with a young physician of this city, fell into a swoon as soon as the music ceased, and was conveyed to a private room, where she soon revived, and was on the floor in time for the "tete-a-tete lancers." This young lady afterwards dropped a glove, which our Jouvin-ile Carnival reporter picked up and returned to her. In receiving it, she let fall a piece of tinted and perfumed paper, upon which was written these lines:—

THE BAL MASQUE.

Through the long windings of the graceful dance
Its figures set, cross purposed as it were,
Creatures of aurent light and Orient air,
Whose glistening glances woomgly entrance,
Some clad like "sonsie lassies, fresh frae France,"
Pamp, rosy in their charms, and *debonnair*,
Shedding a radiance from their yellow hair.
Moving in tricky shapes in light advance,
Some sparkling, black-eyed Andalusian dame,
Eyes flashing love from out each fringed lid,
Others, where Cupid cunningly lies hid,
Only to wing forth shafts of amorous flame.
Apparelled in all garbs that earth hath seen—
Crown as of old Terpsichore their queen.

The Managers

were all urbane and excellent fellows, who deserve to be mentioned here for gallantry's sake:—

Committee of Arrangements.—Louis B. Grim, Charles A. Meurer, and Christian Mann.

Floor Managers—R. Schwicardi, B. E. Schada, H. Runkel, Joseph Lengert, E. Stephan, and J. Schnell.

Deputy Manager.—Mr. Thomas E. Harkins, who was of great assistance to the reporters, was constantly on the *qui vive*.

The Supper

was first-rate. It was furnished in excellent style by Messrs. Conley, Hunter & Houck, who are already known as famous caterers for balls and parties.

The appearance of an Irishman as "King Gambrinus," and a Teuton as "Brian Boroihme," arm-in-arm, created considerable merriment about midnight.

The following despatches were received by the managers over the Grand Consolidated (very limited) Grape-vine and Clothes lines:—

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Your ball is vetoed. I cannot swing around with you. Whisky received all right. A. J.

PARIS, January 23.—L'Empire, c'est paix. NAPOLEON.

OSBORNE PALACE, January 23.—Cannot attend because the Princess of Wales is —— and the Princess Helena is also ——. VIC. REGINA.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Morrissey's deal. Will be on by the 4-11-44 train. BEN WOULD.

CHICAGO, January 23.—I drawed the elephant from You H. Crosby. Its a fine animal, but I can't move it to my farm, hence I can't bring it on to the ball. I'll sell it cheap. No. 58,600.

Marriage of the "Aztec Children."

The human monstrosities known here some years ago as the "Aztec Children," have recently been exhibited in England. The London papers report that they were married in that city on the 7th instant. The London *Herald* says:—

"The bride was dressed in a Russian costume, presented to her by the Governor-General of Moscow; and the couple proceeded, with Mr. J. M. Morris, their guardian, to the office of the Registrar of St. George's, Hanover Square, where, in the presence of the Registrar-General, who had issued the license after due inquiry whether there was any bar to the union, the couple were made one by civil contract. They then returned to their lodgings, where the girl was attired in a white satin dress, with a lace veil, an orange-blossom wreath, all, as well as the jewelry which she wore, being made for the occasion by Messrs. Howell & James, of Regent street. The bridegroom wore a well-fitting suit of evening dress, with a camelia in one buttonhole and the ribbon of some continental order, whereof he is a member, in the other.

"Soon after 1 o'clock they were taken to Willis' Rooms, where they were attended in the capacity of bridesmaids by the young persons who usually see to their wants, and where they were received by a numerous company, among whom were Lord William Lennox and Dr. Brewer, the radical candidate for Colchester, who has taken an active part in forwarding this marriage, on the ground that it will be for the happiness and welfare of the pair, who are decidedly much attached to each other. The girl, who carried a white bouquet, conducted herself as modestly, and, notwithstanding her olive skin, as blushingly as any other bride; and, as for the 'happy man,' he was simply at his wits' end with exultation. Mr. Morris took the head of the the table, having on his right the young couple, and on his left Dr. Brewer and Lord William Lennox.

"After a sumptuous *dejeuner*, served in Messrs. Willis' best style, the toasts of 'The Queen,' 'The Prince and Princess of Wales,' and 'President Johnson' were given, followed by that of 'Health and Happiness to the Bride and Bridegroom,' which was heartily received. Mr. Morris returned thanks on their behalf; and Signor Maximo Nunez, which is the name the bridegroom bears, in his gentle way expressed his thanks in pantomime. The health of Mr. Morris, and one or two other toasts, followed; after which the company adjourned to another apartment, where they had the satisfaction of seeing the couple under less restraint of *etiquette* than before, and where both created a very favorable impression by their general amiability and obvious mutual affection."

Wedlock in Memphis.

The number of marriage certificates issued in Memphis in 1866 was 1077, and the number of those returned 599. The war, considering the situation and experience of Memphis, had a less discouraging effect on matrimony than might be supposed. The number of marriages in 1860, indicated by the number of returned certificates were 312, and during all the troubles were at no time less, except in 1861, when they fell to 264. In 1862 (we quote from a Memphis contemporary) an increase was noticeable, which might have been traced perhaps to the attractions just then offered by grey coats and brass buttons. The number of certificates returned this year was 389. In 1863 there were 390 certificates returned. This increase, since the Federals had in the meantime occupied the place, was doubtless owing to the fact that many of the boys had got big enough to marry since the war, and were picked up by the girls who were looking quite blue over the prospect of becoming old maids. In 1864 the number again ran up, and reached 421, which we can only attribute to the maturing of old engagements and the returning feelings of *union* that were being entertained about then. In 1865 the war terminated, the soldiers "came marching home," and the girls went off like hot cakes, 468 certificates attest the fact that many of the dear ones found waistcoats on which to recline. The yet further increase in 1866 only proves the growth of the city, and that the folks have not been idle in the matrimonial or any other business.

A New Fashion in Gloves.

A Paris correspondent writes that the latest fashion for ladies in that city is "to wear dog-skin gloves, and to wear them till—to use a gipsy-like, perhaps, but still expressive simile—they are 'as black as a tinker's pot.' The more like they are to that engine of the *batterie de cuisine* of the domestic repairer the more they are admired. At last, then, *ces petites dames* have found a cheap fashion; but no, perhaps they will buy up fine old dry and dirty gloves at a fancy price. However, nobody now enters a certain society with clean hands if they wish to be that which an echo from the continent calls '*chique*.'"

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE

PIONEER

IS

COMING. 1 19 5p

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,

AND

Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14 5 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,

FRESHLY ROASTED

A full assortment of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES AT REDUCED PRICES. [1 16 1mip

ROBERT BLACK & SON,

N. E. Corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT STS.

NEW FRUIT.

Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins. Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES.

11 7rp5] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated GRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL. Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

INSTRUCTION.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.

TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.

NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS

ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT

FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,

ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS

Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unsurpassed advantages are offered to those who wish to prepare for an active business life.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, TELEGRAPHING, THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, ETC.

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Full Course, six months.....$25
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HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.

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PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4

TERMS. [1 14tf

Day scholars, per session.....$50 00
Boarding scholars, per session.....$200 00

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MILLINERY FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

A Cheap and Substantial Gift.

Attention is called to my elegant assortment of RIBBONS, suitable for Scarfs; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and YOUNG LADIES' HATS, prepared specially for the HOLIDAY SEASON, and selling at greatly reduced prices.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,

11 6 tuths3m No 904 WALNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 1 7 1m5

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THE FURNITURE

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COULD & CO.'S

FURNITURE DEPOTS,

N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,

AND

Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.

Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc

P. P. GUSTINE,

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,

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Manufacturer of all kinds of

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B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

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No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PARIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu6

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STOUT CASSIMERES FOR BOYS.
HEAVY GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR.
RUGGED CASSIMERES FOR SUITS.
"HARRIS" FINEST CASSIMERES.
CLOAKINGS MUCH LOWER.
OVERCOATINGS ALMOST AT OLD PRICES.
WHITE OPERA CLOTHS.

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NEW TABLE DAMASKS,

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TOWELS, ETC.

BALLARDVALE FLANNELS.

25 pieces in all the widths and qualities, from the finest made down; the prices are lower. [1 2 tuths4p

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

DOMESTICS AT REDUCED PRICES!

Bleached Muslins, 16, 17, 21, 21, 25, 28c., etc.
Unbleached Muslins, 16 18 20, 22, 25c., etc.
All widths Bleached and Brown Muslins.
Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
Pillow-case Muslins, 25, 31, 35 and 37½c.
10-4 Utica Bleached Sheeting, 95c.
Heavy and wide unbleached Sheeting, 38c.

CANTON FLANNELS! CANTON FLANNELS!

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

Unbleached at 20, 22, 23, 25 28 and 31c
Large assortment selected styles best Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams 25 cents.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½c. to $1.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale wide Domet Flannel, 31 cents.
Domet Flannels, 31, 37½ and 40 cents.
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All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
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Bargains in Table Linens, 50c. to $1.
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Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Shirting Linens, Linen Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, etc.
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9 29 5] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

FRENCH LINEN GOODS.

The subscriber have just received a fresh supply of those very superior

FRENCH LINEN FABRICS

Which they have previously introduced to their customers. The flax used in the manufacture of these goods is of a much higher grade than that consumed by the British manufacturers, and the fabrics are consequently more silky and more durable. In addition to which, by the arrangements we have made, we are enabled to sell them at less than Irish Linens.

We have now in stock and are opening

Undressed French Sheeting Linen.
Undressed French Pillow Linen.
Heavy and Medium French Shirtings.
Damask Table Cloths, new design, with and without fringe.
Damask Napkins, Breakfast and Dinner sizes.
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Table Damasks and Diapers, by the yard, new small designs. 9 14 thstu6mrp

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LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS,
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